

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, June 6, 1861.

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of communications unless accompanied by the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, if the writer in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Tuttle is our authorized agent at St. Paul. His receipt will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

Mr. J. M. McCreary is our authorized agent at Prescott, Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

ROBERT & LAMSON are our authorized agents at Chicago—125 Randolph street.

J. W. COLE & CO. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

Items of News.

The contract for supplying beef to the army during the war has been awarded to Hoge Mahor of Chicago. The rates are \$3.00 in Pennsylvania and \$4.48 in Washington per hundred pounds. Government is now paying eight cents per pound.

Miss Dix has been ordered to Fort Monroe to take charge of hospital arrangements.

All Southern mails were stopped May 31. No more letters sent to or received from the South from that date. The department will lose nothing by dishonest rebel postmasters, as the amount of defalcations will be deducted from the amounts due Southern contractors, who have not been paid for several months.

The very best regulars will be withdrawn from the Western Territories, and actively employed in the East. Territorial levies of volunteers will be used in checking Indians and protecting the overland mail route.

McArthur's Illinois regiment is still at Caseyville, but Gen. Prentiss has ordered it and other Illinois and Indiana regiments to be ready to march—probably to Cairo.

The camp at Bird's Point is called "Stevenson"—well established.

The Government received no official intelligence from our ministers by the last mail from Europe. The impression, however, which the *Atlas*'s mails convey respecting American affairs there is entirely satisfactory to our Government, and clearly indicates that great changes had already taken place in the minds of the people.

The St. Louis regiment, Col. F. P. Blair, has been ordered to Fortress Monroe.

It is understood that Maj. Gen. Fremont will be assigned to the command of the Western division of the army, to operate in the Mississippi Valley.

The army proposed to be concentrated in Southern Illinois, will be sixty thousand strong, Gen. McClellan, or General Fremont, to command.

It is reported that the Virginia New-Town Rifles, Roger A. Pryor's company, voted in a body the straight out Union ticket, much to Roger's indignation, who immediately disbanded them. This is as bad as bowie knives.

William Wood, of New York, has been appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings at Washington.

It has been determined by the Government to give every man, of whatever rank, serving in the Army or Navy, a diploma on parchment signed by the President and heads of Departments.

No proposals for the loan of nearly four millions, under the act of June last, were opened. The thirty days required by law before the power to issue Treasury notes could accrue, expired on the 29th, and the Department will therefore avail itself of that means of meeting the wants of the Treasury.

The new Military Department of Kentucky, Col. Robert Anderson Commandant, embraces so much of that State as lies within one hundred miles of the Ohio river. His headquarters, for the present, are Louisville.

The receipts into the Treasury for the week ending May Monday, 27th, were \$350,000.

The Commanders of the steam frigates *Minnesota* and *Niagara*, are in possession of the names and description of several vessels expected at New Orleans, with valuable cargoes of arms and ammunition, purchased abroad for the use of the rebels. A plan has been made for their sure capture.

Hon. R. C. Schenck, formerly a noted Whig Congressman from Ohio, has been appointed Brigadier General, in the United States Army.

Stephen A. Douglas Dead.

Tuesday's St. Paul papers brought us the mournful intelligence of the death of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS at Chicago, on the morning of the 3d inst. His death at this juncture of our country's affairs is a great loss to the nation, and will cause the deepest sorrow throughout the length and breadth of the land. He died at the age of forty-eight, when his mental powers were in their full strength and maturity, and at a period when his country needed his services most.

The following is the telegram that announced his death:

Chicago, June 3
Senator Douglas died at ten minutes past nine o'clock this morning. There were in attendance at the time Mrs. Douglas, Dr. Miller, Mrs. Cuts, J. Madison Cutts, Jr., of Washington, D. R. Rhodes, of Cleveland, Dr. McVicker, Spencer C. Penland, Dr. Hay, of Chicago. His remains will be taken from here on Wednesday to Washington.

Grafton

On Sunday, May 26, says the Press, twelve hundred Secession troops occupied Grafton, in Western Virginia. They had neither cavalry or artillery. On Monday, 27th, Colonel Kelly left Camp Carlisle, on Zane Island, in the Ohio river opposite Wheeling, with the Virginia troops; Ohio troops crossed the Ohio at Parkersburg and simultaneously advanced towards Grafton.

On Thursday, 30th, the Federal troops occupied Grafton at 2 1/2 P. M. The rebels fled without firing a gun. On the same day two Indiana Regiments passed east through Southern Ohio—destination doubtless Grafton.

Col. Kelly's march from Wheeling was a perfect ovation—the people rising in mass to welcome the troops. Disloyalty is effectually crushed west of the Alleghenies.

Virginia.

Has Virginia "seceded?" Suppose we repeat the Union majorities in the Western counties:

Ohio,	3,250	Brooke,	650
Morgan,	1,400	Berkeley,	700
Harrison,	1,900	Jackson,	400
Wirt,	400	Pleasant,	150
Foldridge,	500	Barbour,	350
Taylor,	700	Marion,	450
Mason,	1,700	Cobell,	650
Kennel,	1,200	Wayne,	800
Prentiss,	500	Wood,	1,000
Wezel,			600

Union majority, 16,350
They yet remain ten of the Union counties represented in the late Wheeling Convention to hear from.

Meanwhile there is ominous silence east of the Blue ridge. The conspirators are evidently waiting to determine how much of an electoral fraud it will be necessary to concoct. So says the St. Paul Press.

RECRUITING.—J. C. Button, Esq., of Prescott, is in town, and will remain a day or two, for the purpose of obtaining recruits to fill up the ranks of the Pierce County Company. He wants about 30 able bodied men for "three years or during the war." The Wisconsin Legislature, we understand, at its recent session, voted additional pay to volunteers, viz: To unmarried men, \$3 per month, and to men with families, \$5 per month. Here is a good opportunity for all who wish to fight for the honor of their country.

PEN. DOCS.—We are indebted to Senators Wilkinson and Rice for a copy each of "Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean," which beautiful presents were very acceptable.

What is to be done on the 4th? is the leading and important question that should now agitate the minds of our citizens. Come, gentlemen, let us have an old-fashioned celebration. Who will set the ball to rolling? Let the initiatory steps be taken at once.

THE WEATHER.—For the past week, strange as it may appear, has been as delightful as heart could wish. During that time vegetation has grown with wonderful rapidity, and the "upward tendency" of "garden sass" has been almost miraculous to behold.

The sale of lands for delinquent taxes commenced on Monday last, at the School House, and concluded on Tuesday afternoon. But very few pieces were bought by private individuals, the most of it being forfeited to the State.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of grasping by the hand, on Thursday of last week, one of our worthy members of Congress, Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, who was in town attending to business of a private nature.

We understand that the Sabbath School children of this town are to celebrate the Fourth of July. We have not yet learned their programme.

The Town Council met on Monday last. The proceedings will be found in another column.

Two Bono Publico.—We are requested to state that a meeting will be held at the school house this evening, (Thursday) for the purpose of forming an independent military company. All are invited to attend.

Anton Bair received a fine stock of leather a few days ago, and is now manufacturing to order, and cheap for the "tin," boots and shoes of all kinds.—Leave your measures, and we warrant Anton will give you fits.

The people of Polk county are to have a celebration at Osceola, on the coming 4th of July. J. D. Reymert, Esq., is to be the orator of the day.

Another effort is being made to form an independent military company in this place. We hope it may be successful.

Oscar Roos has received the appointment of Post Master of this place. He will probably receive his commission in a few days.

Messrs. Mosher & Humphrey have established a branch store at Cranell Corner, in Wisconsin.

We are again placed under obligations to Frank Keep, of the Allen, for late eastern papers.

Proceedings of the Town Council.

Council met June 3d, 1861 at 7 o'clock a. m. pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the President.

Present: L. B. Smith, W. H. C. Folsom, E. W. Holman, H. H. Newberry and O. Roos.

Proceedings of previous meeting were read and approved.

W. H. C. Folsom motioned that a committee be appointed with directions to let to the lowest bidder the clearing of the side-walk, and the digging of a ditch in front of lots nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, block 34, on Government Street, the earth and gravel removed therefrom, to be deposited in the ditch remaining in the centre of River Street and on the levee; also to cause the levee to be properly graded and repaired. Carried.

E. W. Holman and H. H. Newberry were by the President appointed a committee to let the aforesaid work.

The following resolution was presented and adopted:
Be it resolved by the Council of the Town of Taylor Falls, That a tax of two and one half mills on a dollar, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property within the limits of said town, be levied for the year 1861, and collected for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of the town for said year. Adopted.

On motion, O. Roos was appointed a committee to draft an ordinance defining the duties of the Town Marshal.

On motion of W. H. C. Folsom, the President was required to request the owners of dead animals lying in a state of putrefaction within the town limits to bury, burn or remove the same.

On motion, the Council adjourned till the first Monday in July next, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

L. B. SMITH, President.

Oscar Roos, Recorder.

Secession Items.

From the *Atlanta (Ga.) Commonwealth*, May 24.

The reports about Gen. Scott's ill health are confirmed.
It is represented that there are now six thousand three hundred men at Cairo, nine hundred of whom are confined with sickness to the hospital. About the middle of July the "sick list" will absorb the whole number—horse, foot and dragoons.

Gen. Bonham's South Carolina Brigade has been assigned the district between Alexandria and Harper's Ferry, with their headquarters at Manassas Junction.

The South Carolina Brigade, consisting of Col. Gregg's and Col. Keeshaw's regiments, which are now in Richmond, will move to-morrow (May 25) to that post (Manassas Junction).

The circulation of the Louisville Journal and of Brownlow's Whig has been prohibited in Memphis. They should be all over the South.

It was reported that orders have been issued for the arrest of Hon. John C. Faulkner, Ex-United States Minister to France, on account of some charge not known to the public.

The Independent Blues, Capt. Kent, from Salem, Alabama, numbering 110 men, arrived here this morning, and left on the train for Augusta. They are bound for Richmond, Va.

The Echols Guard, Capt. Howard, from Meriwether county, Ga., numbering 74 men, also passed through here en route for Richmond.

Baltimore, June 1.
A number of batteries are being erected along the James, York and Elizabeth rivers by the rebels.

A number of the Vermont regiment, acting as scouts, discovered 60 kegs of powder and a quantity of lead in a house four miles from Alexandria. Their number was too small to bring it all away, so they took what they could and blew up the balance.

A river man reports that while passing Aegina Creek last night, he heard continuous firing in that direction.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

Washington, May 29.

Carl Schurz has been deprived of the gratification of proceeding with his brigade to Fortress Monroe. His leave of absence as Minister to Spain was today revoked, and he will at once enter upon his duties as Minister.

It is supposed that Harper's Ferry will soon fall. The troops there are not near so numerous as has been stated. There are not over 4000 in and about the place. They are miserably equipped and nearly starved.

Gen. McClellan with 15,000 troops is now on the march towards Harper's Ferry. Another force will proceed from Chambersburg under Gen. Keim, on either from the Relay House, and still another from Washington to cut off the rebels.

Lieut. Slemmer arrived in Washington. He says the troops there are able to hold the fortress against any force which may be sent against it. The garrison numbers about 1000 men. The rebel force in the neighborhood is about 6,000.

Two men forced into service by the Virginia authorities at Richmond have arrived here. They report troops poorly provided for, having to get food as best they can. Incendiary fires and robberies are of frequent occurrence. The day the Government troops were within an hour's march of that city advancing rapidly, but immediately the whole force commenced a rapid retrograde movement through the woods.

[*World's Dispatch*.]—Two Lieutenants in the rebel army have resigned, having become utterly disgusted with affairs. The troops are poorly fed, and have received no pay. A letter dated Galveston, Texas, May 19, says: "Yesterday all our forts were blockaded. The Government vessels fired into and stopped a couple of Southern vessels, and our Southern men are hot about it. We have two forts on the beach, built of sand bags, and seven or eight pieces of artillery. Everything is dull here and every one is out of employment."

Washington, May 30.

A gentleman arrived this morning from the neighborhood of Centerville, Va., 23 miles from Alexandria. He reports that there were one thousand secession troops at that point. He also reports that prominent men continued to be seized and carried further into Virginia, as hostages, for the safety of about forty secessionists now in Washington awaiting the orders of the Government. [*Commonwealth's Dispatch*.]—Lieut. Col. Farham will decline to serve unless he should be placed under an experienced officer. It is now believed the Federal troops will occupy Manassas Junction to-morrow night, driving away the rebels who have collected there.

Secretary Cameron is attending to his duties to-day. It is reported that the Virginia New-Town Rifles, a crack company, voted in a body straight out Union ticket, much to President Jeff. Davis' indignation, who immediately disbanded them.

Orders to-day were issued for the return of the 7th Regiment to New York, to be mustered out of service.
Eleven steamers are at the Washington Navy Yard, loading with ammunition stores, &c., for an unknown destination. The troops now stationed on United States Island are to-day moving to their new quarters in the general encampment.

[*Commercial Dispatch*.]—A Virginian reports that troops will come by canal to Alexandria, and other troops advance meeting them half way.

The new Military District of Kentucky has been formed, and is to be commanded by Col. Anderson.
The War Department is busily engaged in making appointments of officers for the thirty regiments of regular troops ordered by the President, in addition to the present force. The arrangements for their organization are perfect and will be very efficient, as all the commanding officers will be men who have seen active service.

New York, May 29.
The steamer *Empire City*, arrived from Fortress Monroe, reports that she had captured two schooners, one from Newburn, North Carolina and one from Baltimore.

The frigate *Niagara* arrived at Havana on the 19th and sailed the 23d on a cruise. The gun boat *Huntsville* was at Havana on the 23d.

New York, May 30.

The Commercial's dispatch mentions the rumor of the resignation of Judge Taney.
A merchant of Alexandria received a letter from his brother in Richmond, urging him to leave immediately as the Confederate army is concentrating to drive the Federal forces away.

The Post's special says, rebels are evacuating Harper's Ferry, and contemplating collecting near Richmond and Norfolk.

The schooner *Urbana* arrived from Indianapolis via Havana with companies A and N second United States Infantry, also two women and twelve children.

The Government is greatly embarrassed with the questions as to how prisoners captured in the conflict now going on, shall be disposed of. Scouts are daily picking up men. Southerners are pressing Union men, thinking that when they have a sufficient number, they may secure the exchange of 36 rebels captured at Alexandria. The cabinet is now discussing this point. The rebels take what they wish from friends and foes, and pay liberally—in the scrip of Virginia!

It appears by advices from Fortress Monroe, that there is likely to be a stampede of slaves throughout Virginia.

When the *Niagara* was at Havana two schooners were in port flying the rebel flag, but a visit from Lieutenant Porter

occasioned the substitute of the Stars and Stripes.

Gentlemen from Norfolk report 10 000 troops are well armed, food plenty but high priced. Twenty-nine thousand rebel troops are at Richmond and the city was strongly fortified; Jeff. Davis was away but was expected immediately.

Baltimore, May 29.

Several bridges have been destroyed, and among them one at Clark'sburg. Gov. Hicks has sent a large body of Maryland troops to protect bridges in that neighborhood. Only one of the great builders at Harper's Ferry had fallen on the track, and two hours' work with gunpowder would suffice to remove it.

A strong body of troops had started from Parkersburg and Wheeling towards Grafton, but some delay would be occasioned by rebuilding bridges which had been destroyed.

The force now at Chambersburg start towards Harper's Ferry to-day.

Gov. Banks' commission as Major General was ordered for the purpose of placing him in command of an important post.

Six thousand troops will rendezvous at Cairo for immediate move on Memphis, and will move south as speedily as is consistent with safety from climate.

Baltimore, May 29.

The steamer *Adelaide*, from Old Point Comfort, arrived this morning, and reports all quiet. The steamer *State of New York* for Fort Monroe. A large number of Ohio troops were reported to be at Little York, Pa., this morning, on their way to this city.

Capt. Eagle from Fort Monroe reports Sewall's Point almost impregnable, and occupied by 4000 rebels. Gen. Butler's plan is to surround them and cut off their supplies, which will force them to surrender.

Two New York regiments from Elmira passed through here at 6 o'clock this evening.

Philadelphia, May 30.

A Philadelphian who escaped recently from Memphis, has arrived here. He says there are about 3,000 troops at Memphis and about as many more encamped on the fair grounds near that city. At Randolph there are about 5,000 men and a formidable battery of 64 pounders and mortars. At Fort Hector 16 miles above Memphis there are about 1,000 men. Opposite Fort Hector, on the Tennessee side, is Fort Harrison with about 1,000 men. At Memphis and various points between that and Missouri and Kentucky lines there are about 5,000 men.

Harrisburg, May 30.

Secession troops have retired back two miles from Williamsport, in the direction of Martinsburg. They have about 5,000 men and two small steel guns. About 1,000 desertions have occurred since the Williamsport camp was established. There were three deaths from small pox there.

Chicago, May 30.

Up to last night it was thought Senator Douglas was getting better. Since then he has been gradually sinking; it is feared now by his physicians, that he will not live through the night.

Cincinnati, May 30.

Mr. Anson Stager has been appointed superintendent for military purposes, of all the telegraphic lines within the Department of the Ohio. A very complete system has been devised for the use of the telegraph for military operations, and placed at the disposal of Major General McClellan, and a number of prominent and experienced telegraph operators are co-operating with Mr. Stager to render it of the utmost possible efficiency in army service.

The garrison at Newport barracks fired minute guns at noon to-day, in honor of the memory of Col. Ellsworth.

New York, May 29.

The steamship *Amoria*, from Liverpool, arrived at this port this morning, with dates to the 18th instant.

Breadstuffs downward; provisions steady.

The *Aueria* brings a million in specie.

The Galway contract had been annulled, but it is stated that the steamers will continue to run.

The steamer *Hibernian* broken down and returned. The North Briton took her place, leaving Liverpool on the 18th.

Minister Adams presented his credentials at Court.

A debate had taken place in the House of Lords, upon the American blockade and privateering—a question in which speakers opposed the idea of privateers being regarded as pirates.

Halifax, May 30.

The steamer *America*, from Liverpool, Saturday 19th, via Queenstown, 19th, arrived here this morning. The *America* brings 1,200,000 in specie.

The Earl of Granville replied that the Earl of Ellenborough asked the Government whether the lawful blockade would, in the recent proclamation, be interpreted literally or with qualifications, as according to the strict meaning of the Paris agreement, it was impossible to maintain an effective blockade. He complained of the vagueness of the proclamation with respect to articles contraband of war.

The Earl of Granville replied that a lawful blockade must be maintained by sufficient force but it was not absolutely necessary to tender all intercourse impossible but to render it difficult. He said there were two points on which it was desirable that the Government should come to an understanding with the United States. They proclaimed a blockade of the whole Southern coast which they have not the navy to maintain. He thought they could lawfully blockade certain ports. It was not desirable that they should proclaim a universal blockade but only a partial one. The Northern States also declare they should treat privateers as pirates, but they could not do so under the law of nations and it

was necessary, notwithstanding the proclamation, that it should be declared such penalty on British subjects would not be viewed with indifference by England.

Lord Brougham said that according to English law, national law was not a piratical act. To construct an effective blockade such an affair must be managed so as to make the passage of vessels impossible; but this was very difficult.

Lord John Russell said the Northern States might consider the people of the Southern States as rebels and guilty of high treason, but they would not apply to subjects of other powers becoming privateers.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

No movements of troops took place to-day near Alexandria, in consequence of a rumor that General Lee was approaching in force.

Charges have been filed with Secretary Cameron, representing that one of the men employed by the Quartermaster General of Philadelphia shipped a cargo of saltpetre and brimstone to South Carolina after her secession, and attempted once to send a large quantity of camp kettles to the rebel army, which were stopped by the Government. He was arrested by the Mayor of Philadelphia on suspicion of being in league with South Carolina, and only saved from the indignation of the people by interposition of the authorities and the publication of a card denying his complicity.

The prizes brought to the navy yard yesterday are valued at over \$300,000. With 30,000 the troops near Fairfax, C.H., there are 1000 negroes in the capacity of servants and laborers. Provisions are scarce and the privations fall first on the slaves.

Col. Butler returned to Fort Monroe, bringing the following letter of instructions to his brother:

"Washington, May 30, 1861.

Sir—Your course in respect to the negroes who came within your lines from the service of the rebels, is approved. The Department is sensible of the embarrassments which must surround officers conducting military operations in a State, by the laws of which slavery exists. The Government cannot recognize the rejection by any State of its Federal obligations. Among the sacred obligations, however, nothing can be more important than that of suppressing and dispersing any combination assembled for the purpose of overturning its whole constitutional authority. While, therefore, you will permit no interference by persons under your command with the relations of persons held to service under the laws of any State within which your military operations are conducted which remain under the control of such arm combination, refrain from surrendering to alleged masters, any persons who come within your lines. You will employ such persons in the services to which they will be best adapted."

A party of ladies and gentlemen visited Mount Vernon yesterday, and found the spot perfectly clear. They saw Miss Tracy, one of the trustees of the Mount Vernon Association, and report everything undisturbed. It is interesting to know that Miss Tracy has been assumed by both Gen. Scott and Gen. Lee that no troops from either side shall be sent to that vicinity, and that not more than three soldiers shall at any one time proceed to Mount Vernon and then never in uniform, or armed.

A magazine stocked with powder having been discovered in a well near the camp, the valuable part of it to-day was secured.

A dispatch to the *Herald* says that Gen. McDowell, commanding our forces in Virginia, has information that Col. Lee, late of the United States army is advancing with 25,000 troops upon Alexandria. That Gen. McDowell anticipates an attack is evident from the fact that the approaches to the city of Alexandria from Manassas and Richmond are strongly fortified.

New York, May 31.

[*Tribune's Dispatch*.]—Several Virginians—Union men—arrived in Georgetown to-day, having been forced to leave their homes by threat of violence from secessionists if they remained. Such of the Union men of the counties of Eastern Virginia, opposite this city, who can, are leaving.

The movements of General Butler are considered as indicating no intention on his part to attack Sewall's Point or Norfolk at present, but to strengthen his position on the other side of James River, and in time to move forward to Richmond.

Gen. Scott is after the establishment of a retired list of officers, and Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Military Committee, has introduced, and will try his best to carry such a bill through.

A traveller direct from Richmond reports large numbers of troops in Richmond as late as Thursday morning, the majority being sent away immediately on their arrival.

[*Times' Dispatch*.]—The number of rebel troops at Harper's Ferry is estimated at 8,000. This includes all within five miles of the Virginia railroad bridges. These are all equipped with the exception of one thousand, who are but partly provided with arms. At least three thousand of these men have only flint lock muskets. The bulk of these are equipped on the heights viewing the valley. They have a battery of two six pounders, and one thirty-two pounder, all on the Maryland Heights. They have four batteries overlooking the bridges, and four three miles distant, these command the roads from Manassas Junction. These batteries consist of one 63 pounder and five 32 pounders. In the rear of the main buildings back of the village, there is a battery of one 64 pounder, two 12 and 6 pounders. These last command the approaches from the west. All of these guns are behind barracks, which are filled up with gravel. Their supply of provisions was small.

About four miles from the Ferry, at

the little village of Knoxville, the American flag is flying, it being in the custody of a small band of determined Unionists.

the part of the Quartermaster and Commissariat. Provisions not having been promptly distributed, foraging parties provided liberally for themselves, and in some instances wantonly destroyed property. Col. Phelps, of the Vermont Regiment, is now in command of the post. Louisville, May 31.

Immense quantities of freight for the South are going to Nashville by railroad. It is rumored that the trains carrying goods will be stopped on Monday.

The exodus of Southerners towards the North is unprecedented, and it is partly attributed to the stoppage of the boats on the Mississippi river. It is rumored, also, that if the Nashville road is stopped, the Tennesseans will advance into Kentucky and take possession of the road. The Union men of Kentucky are determined to permit no aggression from any quarter.

The Memphis Bulletin announces the arrival of Gen. Beauregard on the 29th to take command of the Western division of the Confederate army. The army was approaching Louisville in vast numbers threatening to destroy all cereals in the vicinity.

The Augusta Chronicle of the 28th contains orders issued at Charleston yesterday relinquishing the command of the forces around Charleston to Col. R. H. Anderson, vice D. R. Jones, who accompanied Beauregard to Corinth, Mississippi.

A gentleman left Charleston on Monday, bearer of dispatches to M. Thomeval.

Mobile papers say an agent of the French Government is there collecting facts for Louis Napoleon.

New York, June 1.

The Post's dispatch says the Government forces had a conflict with the rebels at Aquia Creek. The steamers Freedom, Anacosta, Resolute, and a schooner opened fire, silencing the rebel battery, killing several rebels, none of our troops injured. The Pawnee and Yankee were sent there this morning.

Despatches also state that a fight took place last night at Falls Church, six miles back of Arlington Heights. Our pickets were attacked by rebels, and several of our soldiers wounded.

A later dispatch says that a force of Cavalry and forty-five infantry under Lieutenants Tompkins and Gordon, attacked the rebels at Fairfax Court House.

The rebel pickets were met four miles this side, who fled and alarmed the camp. The cavalry charged on the town, encountering a vigorous resistance, the people firing on them from the house tops. Tompkins' horse was shot from under him and his cavalry surrounded by the rebel infantry, but they fought their way through them, taking a number of prisoners. One of the Cavalry was killed and two wounded; some staff officers of the Fifth New York Regiment were wounded, being with the Federal troops. Lieut. Tompkins reports 30 rebels killed, and that their forces amounted to 1500 men. They had previously supposed there were but two hundred there. To-night our troops will advance on Fairfax Court House and take it.

Another dispatch says the rebels are fast retreating from Fairfax. Commercial dispatch says it is believed that the engagement at Aquia Creek has been severe. If the batteries have not been destroyed a large force will go immediately and take the place. A large body of troops advanced on Fairfax this morning at two o'clock. Dispatch says that two batteries at Aquia Creek were destroyed.

New York, June 3.

A letter from Annapolis says Col. Smith, of 31st New York regiment, took 750 muskets from secessionists of Maryland, and intends capturing all arms held by them. In his possession are schooners stored with corn, which were brought in as prizes; also six prisoners of war, captured by scouts.

It is positively ascertained that at the Cabinet meeting on Saturday, it was decided to make a further requisition of 150,000 men to serve during the war. The Post's Washington letter says it is certain that Congress will authorize a loan of \$100,000,000 at 8 or 10 percent, and treasury notes will be issued from \$50 to \$1,000 in value.

The Wheeling Intelligence of Saturday, announces the breaking up of a rebel camp of 500 or 600 men at Buffalo, on the approach of the Ohio regiments. The same paper reports the Seventh and Fifth Indiana regiments are in Virginia, en route for Granton.

Baltimore, June 3.

[Special to Commercial.]—It is discovered that the rebels have frequent communication with this city via Relay House and Harper's Ferry. This spy business will be summarily stopped. The government has suppressed a new map of Virginia.

Cincinnati, June 3.

Two regiments of troops, in command of Col. Kelly, of the First regiment of Virginia volunteers, and the other commanded by Col. Crittenden of the Indiana volunteers, left Granton early last night, and after marching the entire night for twenty miles through a drenching rain, surprised a camp of rebels 2,000 strong at Philadelphia, Virginia, routing them and killing fifteen and capturing a large lot of arms, horses, ammunition, provisions and camp equipment. The surprise was complete, and at our last advices, the Federal troops were in hot pursuit of the rebels, and it is quite probable many prisoners will be taken. Col. Kelly was mortally wounded, and has since died. Several of the Federal troops were slightly wounded.

Washington, June 3.

Last night a squad of secession cavalry made a dash at the outposts of the 25th New York regiment, and fired on them. A scouting party pursued the enemy, who retreated.

The New York 7th regiment will probably soon be mustered into service

again, and detailed to camp on Staten Island. A London letter says Col. Fremont will probably bring with him 10,000 rifles and a park of artillery, say forty 12 pound rifled guns.

[Special to Post.]—It is reported that Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation ordering the Federal troops to withdraw from Virginia soil.

Private advices say that Davis is really alarmed, and his anxiety is so great as to affect his health.

The next attack on Aquia Creek batteries will be made by the land force.

[Special to Express.]—By the end of the week Government expects to have 25,000 men in Virginia, near Alexandria; 20,000 men at Granton; 20,000 near Harper's Ferry, 15,000 at Fort Monroe, and 10,000 near Baltimore, Annapolis and the Relay House.

Slave Insurrection in Louisiana.

Washington, May 28.

It will be remembered, doubtless, that several weeks since a slave insurrection in the vicinity of Baton Rouge caused such serious alarm among the white population, that many families left the city, some going to Havana, and others to Europe. From reliable sources I learn that a similar insurrection has broken out in the same vicinity, and that troops are employed to master the insurgents.

On one plantation, some fifteen miles from Baton Rouge, on which was residing an overseer, with his family of eight persons, the slaves stole quietly into the bed rooms, murdered every one in the house, and then set fire to the building, and on their own quarters. For two days these facts were unknown, and had it not been for an unfilled engagement on the part of the overseer, the truth might have been concealed for weeks, as the plantation was exceedingly retired.

These slaves, with some forty runaways, concealed themselves in "Wilderness Swamp," where, for six days and nights, they defied their pursuers, and were finally brought to terms by the use of blood-hounds, who followed them into the swamp, and troops, who surrounded the place, the inhabitants have called on the Parish for military protection, and terror reigns supreme for twenty miles around.

—Correspondence N. Y. Times.

Young Man, Read This!!!

Wise Counsel for the Young can be had in "The Invalid's Medical Confidant," published by the undersigned for the benefit of persons who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying the means of cure—impotent anatomy and youthful infirmities are summarily dispelled. Thousands have lauded this little work with delight, and date their restoration to usefulness in society from their first perusal of the interesting pages. Send your address for a copy, with a three cent stamp for return postage to Dr. J. B. Jones & Co., Nos. 61 and 63 John St., New York.

16-20

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the contract of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by George W. Thompson and Deborah S. Thompson, his wife, and Alexander Key and Elizabeth Key, his wife, of Saint Paul, in the County of Ramsey, and Territory of Minnesota, to William M. Corcoran, of the same place, bearing date the 12th day of December, A. D. 1856, by which deed of mortgage the said George W. Thompson and Deborah S. Thompson, his wife, and Alexander Key and Elizabeth Key, his wife, did bargain, sell and convey unto the said William M. Corcoran, of the County of Ramsey, and Territory of Minnesota, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the north east quarter, and the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section number seventeen, (17) and the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section number nineteen, (19) in township number thirty-three, (33) north of range number nineteen, (19) west, containing in all one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

Which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the said County of Ramsey, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1856, at 6 o'clock P. M., in Book "A" of mortgages, pages 429 and 440, to have of the said same, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or in any wise appertaining, for the purpose of securing to the said William M. Corcoran the payment of the sum of two hundred dollars, with interest according to the conditions of a promissory note of even date therewith.

And thereafter, to-wit, on the said 12th day of December, A. D. 1856, the said William M. Corcoran having endorsed, assigned, transferred and made over the said note and mortgage for a valuable consideration by instrument in writing, to Lewis Johnson, Edward Simms and John Purely, partners under the firm name of the Washington City Savings Bank, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the said County of Ramsey, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1856, at 6 o'clock P. M., recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the said County of Ramsey, in Book "C" of mortgages, on page 297, and the said Washington City Savings Bank being now the lawful holder and owner of the said note and mortgage, and there being no claim to the due discharge of the sum of two hundred dollars, and the same being unpaid and every part thereof, and proceedings at law having been instituted to collect the amount secured by said mortgage, together with another demand secured by another and different mortgage, and judgment having been entered in the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for Ramsey County, State of Minnesota, in favor of the said Washington City Savings Bank, and against the said Key and Thompson, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1864, upon which judgment execution was issued to the sheriff of the said County of Ramsey, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1864, which said execution was returned by the said sheriff on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1864, wholly unsatisfied; and whereas, the said mortgage contained a power to said mortgagee for the sale of said real estate in case of default in payment of the amount secured thereby.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgagee premises heretofore described will be sold to the highest bidder therefor, for cash, at public auction, at the front door of the sheriff's office, in the town of Taylor Falls, in said County of Ramsey, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1864, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, to satisfy the amount due thereon, and the costs and disbursements of sale.

WASHINGTON CITY SAVINGS BANK, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Wm. Streten Hall, Attorney for Assignee.

Saint Paul, May 4, 1864.

12-15

Blank Warranty Deeds for sale at this office cheap for cash.

Washington City Savings Bank, Assignee of Mortgagee.

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Blank Warranty Deeds for sale at this office cheap for cash.

Mosher & Humphrey's Column.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS,

AND

NEW PRICES!

Mosher & Humphrey.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS AND OILS,

etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.,

Offer to the Citizens of

Taylor Falls & Vicinity

A RARE CHANCE.

And being anxious to prove the above

statement to all, embrace this opportunity to inform the public

generally, that we have

now open, at the

store formerly

occupied by Dr. L. B. Smith as a Drug

Store, on the corner of

Government and First Streets,

A NEW AND

Complete Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

TO those to whom we now appear for

the first time, we wish to say that our

assortment is

UNLIMITED AND COMPLETE,

embracing all of the most

DESIRABLE VARIETIES

Of Style and Pattern

to be found in market.

Adopting the system of

LOW PRICES, LARGE SALES

—AND—

READY PAY,

we feel assured

will prove beneficial,

alike to our customers and

ourselves; and as we have come

to Taylor Falls with the intention

of making it our permanent home, we

shall endeavor to conduct our business in such a manner as to insure a share of public patronage. We would

invite all to call

on us and examine our stock, believing that we can demonstrate the fact that the

Low Price and Ready Pay System

is the only correct way of doing business.

No Charge for Showing Goods.

All Kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Taylor Falls, May 17, 1860. 13-17

DEATH TO SECESSION.

Michael Gonter,

STOVES, TINWARE,

etc., etc., etc.,

TAYLOR FALLS, --- MINNEOTA.

HAVING lately received a supply of improved Cook Stoves, I am now offering them at remarkably low prices for cash. All who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine my stoves before going elsewhere, as I am confident I can sell them as cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the country.

Jobbing attended to with punctuality and dispatch, at prices to suit the times.

Particular attention paid to tin roofing and guttering.

Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10 cents for old copper.

Taylor Falls, May 20, 1861.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage of mortgage, made and executed on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1857, and bearing date on that day, between Matias Smith and John Smith, and Martha Smith, wife of said John Smith, all of the County of Chicago, (then Territory of Wisconsin, as mortgagees,

Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note bearing even date with said mortgage, and signed by said John Smith and Matias Smith, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the said County of Chicago, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, in Book "E" of mortgages, pages 2-2 and 2-3. There is now claimed to be due and is due upon said note and mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred eighty seven and 63/100 (\$187.63) dollars; and no suit or proceedings at law for the collection of the same, or any part thereof, having been had or instituted, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and in pursuance of the Statutes in such cases made and provided, the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Chicago, Territory (now State) of Minnesota, described as follows: The south east quarter of the north east quarter and the south east quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty six, (26) township thirty-four, (34) north of range twenty, (20) west, containing thirty acres of land, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any way appertaining, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the office of the Register of Deeds, in Taylor Falls, in said County of Chicago, by the Sheriff of said County, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

BELENIA R. BONESTEEL, Mortgagee.

Wm. M. McClure, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated May 24, 1861. 15-17

SAW MILL

WATER POWER,

FOR SALE.

THE St. Croix Manufacturing and Improvement Company offer their Saw Mill and Water Power for sale. It is situated at the

FALLS OF ST. CROIX,

POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

The head of navigation, and is nearer to the great highways of the St. Croix river and its tributaries, than any other mill property. The Mill is in

Good Running Order,

CONTAINING

One Muley, Four Sash

—AND—

One Circular Saw.

—ALSO—

Lathe and Shingle Machines.

Capable of turning out from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet of lumber per day. Piers and Booms are all in good order.

Also,

Water power will be leased or sold at reasonable prices, to run mills for the manufacture of

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,

SPOKES & WAGONS.

In short, all articles fabricated from wood. The material for such manufactures abound in and around the Falls.

Also,

A GRIST MILL

Complete, with two run of stone, capable of being increased to four—in fine order and turned by the water from springs which have never failed.

Also,

A great number of

TOWN LOTS,

With or without houses,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

All persons desiring to locate in the Northwest, would do well to give this place an examination before concluding finally to settle. Its position, at the head of navigation, the nearest point on the navigable waters of the Mississippi to Lake Superior, and its immense manufacturing facilities, destined to be, at no distant day, a most important point, as to wealth and population.

Any further information will be given by addressing R. C. MURPHY, President.

St. Croix Falls, Wis., Feb. 23. 11-17

Sunrise House.

SUNRISE CITY --- MINNEOTA.

N. F. Taylor Proprietor.

THE above house is comfortably furnished and no pains will be spared to make the stay of travelers pleasant in every particular. There is a good stable attached to the premises, with careful orders always in attendance. 41-6 m

LATH and Lumber given in exchange for flour, wheat, oats and pork. W. H. C. FOLSON

Furniture! Furniture!!

THOMPSON & JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order upon the shortest notice.

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES.

Bureaus and Desks,

DIYAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TETE'S.

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Children's Crisbs,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order. Enamelled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing sash, doors and blinds all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Painting, Matching, Sewing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.

June 1, 1860. 18 y

Direct and Expeditious Route

TO ALL PORTS

NORTH AND NORTH WEST

to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. via

Chicago and No. Western Railway.

All steamers going down the Mississippi river connect at

LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask for tickets by

MINNESOTA JUNCTION,

where the trains from La Crosse connect with trains on C. & N. W. Railway for Chicago.

Without Change of Cars,

Passengers going via Prairie du Chien will ask for tickets by JAMESVILLE.

The time by this favorite route is always as quick as any other, and passengers avoid

ALL DELAYS ON RAILING, &c.

By recent arrangements

Daygage is Checked Through

from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien via Chicago & No. Western Railway, to New York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c., thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No Omnibus Charges in Chicago

All trains from the Mississippi river connect direct to Chicago with trains on all Eastern and Southern roads, and Passengers are conveyed from the Depot of C. & N. W. Railway, in Chicago, to all other Depots.

FREE OF CHARGE,

Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota Junction or Jamesville.

Through tickets by this route can be had of all Rail Road and boat agents on the river.

Geo. S. DEXLER, Sup't.

E. De Witt Robinson, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

NUMBER 17

the war into Africa." We guess
I will be satisfied if he can keep
"out of the "war."

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, June 13, 1861.

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of communications unless accompanied by the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, if the writer in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Taylor is our authorized agent at Taylor Falls. He will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent at Taylor Falls. He will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

Bureau & Lumber are our authorized agents at Taylor Falls. He will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

J. W. C. & Co. are our authorized agents at Taylor Falls. He will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

The Situation.

The New York Tribune says: "In our opinion, founded on a careful weighing of facts, there are this day one hundred thousand men in the traitor camps in Virginia, of whom Jeff. Davis can combine seventy-five thousand for an advance on Washington whenever he shall see fit."

The New York World has a statement that Mr. S. W. Williams, a Union lawyer of Washington, lately in Richmond, there heard Jeff. Davis address three regiments in review, and heard him state, in the course of his harangue, that he had sixty-eight thousand men under arms within that State and twenty-five thousand on the way thither, making a total of ninety-three thousand.

There is now a rapid concentration of Federal troops to the Seat of War—even the Michigan and Wisconsin.

Mathew Halestead, the well known Charleston correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, is now at Washington and thus telegraphs to his paper on June 6:

The New York Tribune, to-day, has an article on what it calls "The Immense Peril at Washington." Beyond a doubt, the attitude here, at this moment, is rather defensive than offensive. Regiments lately have been sent to Chambersburg and Fort Monroe, rather than here. The situation, it must be confessed, is not what it ought to be. I should be glad to see more regiments here without delay.

The War.

We have no very important news from the seat of war this week. The President has not made another levy for troops as was announced last week. The Government has now sworn into service nearly 250,000 men, and all the preparations for the war are on so magnificent a scale as to leave no room for doubt that when the blow comes which side will triumph.

Every thing gives assurance, if we are to have a fight at all, it must be in a short time. The rebels have a considerable force at Richmond, Harper's Ferry and Manassas Junction, but the Government has determined to occupy these places, and large numbers of its troops are upon Virginia soil for this purpose. The rebels are nearly hemmed in and in a few days we shall either hear of a stirring battle or that the rebels have retired. Gen. Scott has said that he will occupy Richmond and Memphis by the 20th proximo, and we have little doubt but that it will be done. In the meantime the blockade is being rigidly enforced and the mails stopped in all the seceding states excepting Western Virginia and Tennessee. If there is not a battle soon in Virginia, it is not probable that any will occur until hot weather is over.

The Dying Words of Senator Douglas.

For a long time previous to his death, says the Chicago Journal, Senator Douglas had been in a semi-conscious condition. During the morning of his death his mind and energies rallied somewhat. As his devoted and loving wife sat at his bedside, soothing and easing him with those tender words and actions which only a great-hearted woman can employ, she asked the dying statesman if he had any messages to send to his boys, Stephen and Robert. He seemed at first not to hear the question, and she repeated it. Rallying his strength, his eye kindled up and his whole frame seemed to dilate, as he answered:

"Yes! Tell them to obey the Laws and support the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES."

A short time after, he desired to be raised, and his wish was complied with, so that he might look out from his window once more, upon that city which he loved and honored him so long. One of his friends expressed a doubt as to the ease of his position, when he simply replied "he is comfortable." In his dying moments he faintly articulated, "Death, death, death," and his great soul had passed away.

Peterson's Magazine.—The July number of this popular Monthly is already on our table. In addition to its usual quantity of Stories, Poetry, Household Receipts, Steel Engravings, Fashion Plates, and Patterns for the Work-Table, it contains Two Splendid Colored Patterns, one of which is a "Stars and Stripes" Bed Quilt. Every lady ought to have a number, so as to work one of these Quilts. As a new volume begins with July, this is a good opportunity to subscribe. The price of "Peterson's" is only two dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of its class. It is just the one therefore, for the times. To clubs, the terms are cheaper still, viz: three copies for five dollars, or eight copies for ten dollars, with a superb Premium to the person getting up a club. Address, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Specimens sent gratis to the person desirous of getting up a club.

A GREAT FEAT.—While our friend, E. H. Wood, Esq., was engaged in fishing near the dam, one day last week, a large loon came sailing down the river, and espousing our disciples of Walton standing upon a log, became frightened—as a bird would not—and dove out of sight instantly. Unfortunately, however, for the bird—he came up right beside the log upon which Mr. Wood was standing. Immediately, upon discovering his proximity to danger, he turned and just as he was in the act of diving the second time, Mr. W. caught him by the caudal extremity and drew him safely ashore, not however without receiving a few scratches. The bird was on exhibition for a number of days, and is really a fine specimen of the feathery tribe.

See advertisement of the Sawyer House, Stillwater, E. B. Whitaker Proprietor. This hotel has recently been thoroughly repaired and is furnished in the best style. Everybody in these parts who is acquainted with Mr. Whitaker, can testify to his ability as a landlord. To those who are not we would say, when you go to Stillwater be sure and put up at the Sawyer House, and if you do not feel satisfied with the treatment received at the hands of Mr. Whitaker and his obliging clerk, Frank J. Tuttle, we shall conclude that you are extremely hard to please.

Almost every day we observe some of our citizens carrying home a large string of fish caught from the St. Croix river. Last Saturday we saw a muscogone that was taken with a spear, just below the dam, that would weigh nearly twenty-five pounds. Pike, pickerel, bass, sturgeon and catfish are alike the "victims" of our sporting men, and we should judge, from the numbers taken daily, that there were not enough left in the river for seal.

LUMBER.—Many of our lumbermen, on account of the unsettled condition of our governmental and monetary affairs, have concluded not to run their rafts below for the present, but to tie them up and await better times. Lumber is very cheap below, and all who are not compelled to sell will do well to hold on to their logs, for a time at least, and see if a change for the better will not soon take place.

THE CROPS.—We are informed by farmers residing in this county that the crops never looked better or promised to yield more abundantly, than at the present time. Wheat, rye, oats, corn and potatoes are growing finely, and will undoubtedly turn out well. From present indications our farmers will reap a "golden harvest" this season.

LAGER BEER.—Schottmuller Brother have on hand some very good lager beer, which they manufactured themselves, and is said to be a pure article. It is a very pleasant and wholesome drink for warm weather. All who are fond of this beverage, if they wish to get it cool and nice, can be accommodated by calling at the brewery.

MILITARY COMPANY.—We learn that the patriotic citizens of Sunrise and vicinity are about forming a military company at that place. They met last Saturday for the purpose of organizing, but what was done we are unable to say, as our informant left before the meeting adjourned. We wish them success in the undertaking.

We notice by the last St. Croixian that L. J. Hitz, Esq., went down to Hudson, one day last week, and came back spiced. In the words of a contemporary wags, "Good enough! Who says now that 'Lew' can't perpetrate good lies, occasionally?"

Our Mails from St. Paul are now carried in the best possible manner, much to the satisfaction of the people of this vicinity. Durbank & Co., never do anything by halves. May their shadows never grow less.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer Allen will hereafter leave this place on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 6 o'clock. This change is made, so Capt. Gray informs us, in order to make better connection with the Mississippi river packets.

The St. Croix Valley Editorial Association is to meet on the 27th inst., at Hudson, Wisconsin. H. A. Taylor, of the Times, will deliver the address. May we be there to participate.

The weather during the past week has been extremely hot, and I had it not been for the delightful breeze by which it was tempered, would have been almost oppressive.

BEEF.—Jerry Ballard slaughtered a nice three year old steer on Monday last. He has opened up next door above our office, and will keep on hand a good supply of fresh meats. Give him a call.

SHOWER.—On Monday night last there was a fine shower in this vicinity, which was very much needed, as the ground had become dry and parched.

Butter and eggs are very plenty just now, the former having sold the past week at 10 cents per pound, and the latter at 6 cents per dozen.

It is now conceded by all hands that nothing is to be done in this town on the 4th of July.

We are indebted to Capt. Isaac Gray, of the Allen, for St. Paul papers in advance of the mails.

Gen. Scott's Contract.

The following from the Chicago Tribune of June 5, may have some significance to us who have found such confident statements usually to possess. At any rate, our readers are entitled to them:

"We are able to announce on unquestionable authority that Gen. Scott has so far matured the plans for the war as to inform the President and Cabinet that the last secession flag shall be torn down, the authority of the Federal Government re-instated over every foot of American soil, and Jeff. Davis hung from a gallows in the country, with eleven months from the day when Fort Sumter was surrendered."

"We understand that it is a part of General Scott's plan to occupy Virginia and Tennessee completely on or before the 20th of July. Sixty-five thousand Northern troops will move down the Mississippi as far as Memphis, under command of General's Fremont and McClellan, and remain in camp until the sickly season is past, when they will move on toward the Balize, there meeting the conquering army of the East and celebrating Washington's birth day in New Orleans."

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

It will be remembered two weeks since the government seized all the dispatches on file in the telegraph offices. The examination of these dispatches is now progressing. Curious developments are being made—among them a dispatch found from Mr. Harvey our lately appointed Minister to Portugal, notifying the government of South Carolina of the fitting out of the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, and of its destination. Mr. Harvey's dispatch was the first reliable information the rebels had of the magnitude and destination of the expedition.

Mr. Harvey is a native of South Carolina, but for years was a resident of Philadelphia, and editor of the Philadelphia North America. For many years he was the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune. He was appointed to the Portugal mission because of his professed devotion to the free soil party. He must be recalled.

It is ascertained from an eye witness that at the late fight at Fairfax Court House, ten of the enemy were killed, and probably two or three more. Reliable information puts the loss of Baltimore in the affair at Aquia Creek at twenty killed.

[World's dispatch.]—There is no doubt but that the government has at last made one military movement of which the newspapers are kept in ignorance. On Tuesday night last the steamer Potlatch, lying at Aquia Creek, was reinforced with troops. This looks like an early collision at that point.

[Tribune Correspondence.]—It is believed that nearly half the people in and about Frederick are disunionists, and they have gained ground since the Legislature came together. The Union men are in fear of Johnston's force, whose pickets are thrown out from Point of Rocks to within three miles of Frederick, to which the whole army are being transported within two or three hours. Arriving there, it would be within five hours of Baltimore. The sympathies of many in Maryland are shown by the fact that they have fed the rebel troops, Virginia having furnished but few supplies. If these facts be true, it is high time that government posted a strong body of troops at Frederick.

From another source we learn that three hundred of the rebels, encamped opposite Williamsport, have deserted. Gen. Johnson is very unpopular in consequence of his forcible seizure of provisions, horses and wagons, increased by a conspiracy under which three tenths of the males between eighteen and fifty years old, in counties within forty or fifty miles of Harper's Ferry are to be untrained into the service.

Gen. Patterson is advancing to co-operate with Gen. McClellan.

A column of Gen. McDowell's command will probably advance within twenty-four hours to the other side of the Potomac, towards Manassas Junction. It is doubtful whether Harper's Ferry rebels will have time to join the forces at Manassas Junction, if not, they will be surrounded, and if they do, probably there will be a brief and decisive battle preliminary to our occupation of the place.

[Herald's Correspondence.]—General King's new regiment, raised in Washington, will be accepted and immediately mustered into service. Other forces will also be accepted. Large numbers of the most influential men in the country are urging Government to accept 100,000 additional troops.

The President and Cabinet are discussing the amount to be asked for when Congress meets. \$150,000,000 will probably be the sum asked to carry on the war.

It is rumored that Aquia Creek has been reinforced and 4,000 rebel troops are now there.

Orders were read at evening parade to officers of regiments on the Virginia side to prepare rations for four days for a march forward. The movement will be made within twenty-four hours.

A gentleman who arrived to-day from New Orleans says, in regard to the entire disorganization of the South, that it is in a most wretched and frightful condition. He says the States which suffer the most will be Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. He was in Galveston on the 15th of May. If the blockade be rigidly enforced, the people of Texas will starve to death.

When he left there, bacon was 25 cents per pound, and flour \$18 per barrel, and a very limited supply at that. They were then almost wholly depending on New Orleans for means of subsistence. When that source of supply is cut off they will be in an awful condition.

The plan of operation at Harper's Ferry is gradually being developed. The first move will probably be to dislodge the rebel forces in their battery at the Point of Rocks. The force now at Frederick, some 4,000 strong, will attempt to dislodge them. They have quite a number of 24 pound cannon, which, from the Virginia side, can operate most effectively against batteries of rebels which are in a very exposed position.

Washington, June 7.

[Special to Commercial.]—A picket guard of the Highlanders were fired on last night at Georgetown.

Offers have been made to Government to construct steel plated vessels, bomb and shell proof, and be finished within 6 months after the contract is signed. It is not known whether the Government will accept.

[Special to Post.]—The Nation Republican pronounces false the reports about recovering any vessels at Norfolk.

It is understood that Government will not make further requisition for troops at present.

Col. Meigs is still in charge of the Potomac and public bridges.

The President's mansion and all departments are closed to-day in honor of the memory of Senator Douglas.

All rumors since Saturday of marching of Federal troops on Fairfax Court House are without foundation.

The President has recognized Miguel Saragossa, Consul from Mexico to San Antonio, Texas, thus continuing the policy of treating secession as a nullity.

Several companies of regulars belonging to the third infantry, leave to-night for Harper's Ferry via Chambersburg.

Additional troops have been ordered to Chambersburg. This is understood as an indication that the lines of the Federal army are rapidly closing, and that the forces under Gen. McClellan in Western Virginia will act in concert with the reinforcements at Harper's Ferry.

Sensors and members of the House are arriving by every train.

The Government has decided that it will not accept any more contributions from the States, and hereafter will obtain all the funds necessary for the support of the Government through the regular channels.

The 71st regiment was engaged in scouting last night, to prevent the rebels from sieging provisions in Maryland.

Cairo, June 6.

Everything is quiet here. There are now fully 7,000 troops at this point. Two regiments, Col. Cook's and Col. McArthur's being added to the former force. The work of fortifying is progressing rapidly. Col. Webster took the steamer City of Alton to-day, and reconnoitered the Kentucky river 25 or thirty miles up the Ohio. There were no indications of an enemy in that direction.

A man named Wm. H. Frazier arrived here to-day from Mobile with his head on a nail shaven. He refused to join the Southern army, and was dispatched to the North in this half and half condition. He was obliged leave his wife and family behind.

Geisels, belonging to Col. Oglesby's regiment, who was accidentally shot yesterday, died from his wounds this morning.

Washington, June 6.

[World's Special.]—A large amount of rolling stock from the Pennsylvania railroad has arrived here, to be used in transporting troops and munitions of war in the contemplated advance upon Manassas Junction.

Orders have been issued to-night for three transport steamers, to be fitted up and kept ready at a moment's notice.

Dr. Canstata, a well known physician of this city, was captured in Maryland, twenty-five miles above the city, by a party of Virginia secessionists yesterday, which caused considerable excitement.

The United States Government corps of telegraphic engineers, under the superintendence of Mr. Alfred D. Talcott, commenced to-day, re-erecting the lines extending along the Orange and Alexandria railroads, and have proceeded as far as Cloud's mills, about four miles from Alexandria.

Several of the rebel prisoners now confined on board the Powhattan, at the Navy Yard, sent a petition to Gen. Mansfield to-night, asking to be permitted to take the oath of allegiance, so that they may be released.

The Common Council of Petersburg has voted to enroll all the white males in the city from sixteen to fifty years old.

[Herald's special.]—The position of Major General Banks was finally settled to-day. The President against all argument to the contrary backed by Gen. Scott, determined that General Banks shall take the field at the head of a column operating on the coast in connection with Gen. Butler. Gen. Banks assume his command at once.

It is reported to-night authoritatively that federal scouts had captured a rebel pay agent just this side of Harper's Ferry with \$50,000 which was to pay the troops at Harper's Ferry.

Information was received here this morning of the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge across Sleepy Creek, on the borders of Maryland and about twenty miles from Harper's Ferry.

Washington, June 6.

Col. Bartlett, of the naval brigade, stated that Gen. Butler now has orders from the President and Secretary of War, to accept the naval brigade with the full complement of 1,200 men and 80 officers as ordered by the President on the 22d of May.

In the New Orleans mail which reached Macomb Post Office yesterday by Pittsburg, was by a mistake a letter addressed to the Post Master General, concerning application for the contract to carry the mail in the Confederate States.

The cavalry company captured at Alexandria took the oath of allegiance to the Government to-day, and were released.

The Monticello is nearly ready for sea. All the other steamers here have steamed up, ready to depart at a moment's notice.

Two brass guns belonging to the New York Seventh Regiment, were found to-day aboard a rebel schooner at Alexandria, the Captain of which refused to hoist the federal flag, when a member of the New York 9th regiment shot him in the hand.

Secretary Seward declared this morning that he expected to hear very soon of sharp work at Harper's Ferry.

Additional troops have been ordered to Chambersburg, indicating an early advance on Harper's Ferry. Probably an action will take place to-morrow. Measures have been taken to ascertain immediately how many of the three months men will remain during the war. The result will decide the Administration relative to calling out a new levy. There seems no doubt that Beauregard is preparing to advance upon Alexandria.

Fort Monroe, June 6.

This morning the Harriet Lane exchanged about fifty shots with the Pig Point battery nearly opposite Newport near James river. She received two shots and had five men wounded severely. She was about three fourths of a mile from the battery, having seven embrasures which disclosed heavy pieces. Two of the Harriet Lane's shells burst immediately over her.

Night before last five companies went on board the Harriet Lane between Hampton and Yorktown.

General Butler has spent the day at Newport.

New York, June 6.

The Chamber of Commerce has resolved to present a suitable medal to each of all Major Anderson's and Lieut. Slemmer's command at Fort Sumter and Pickens.

The City of Washington brought more Whitworth rifled cannon for the government from loyal citizens of Europe.

A dispatch to the Tribune says those who witnessed the firing from Newport News with g. o. glasses, believe shells from the Harriet Lane took effect within the works, and ears were sent to move off—it is conjectured with the dead.

The battery has ten or twelve guns. The Lane's purpose was merely to feel their fire, and determine the character of the work. She received one shot through the hull, but no more serious result than that of intercepting fugitives driven by other commands from Harper's Ferry.

[Post's dispatch.]—Marshall Bonifant of Baltimore has begun a thorough work against the Maryland rebels. Yesterday large quantities of powder and other contraband and a considerable amount of specie, evidently intended for the rebels, were pressed and put in a safe place. The Government has approved the Marshall's act.

Before closing the postal communication in the Southern States the Department sent circulars to all of the Southern Post Masters informing them of the intended suspension. Large numbers have replied, expressing loyalty to the Government.

Several of the three months troops in Virginia are to be removed and replaced by three year's volunteers.

A citizen from Baltimore says he saw and conversed with General Beauregard at Manassas Junction, last Sunday.

It is understood here that the rebels have sent secret agents to Brazil, to form an alliance with that power.

St. Louis, June 6.

Two hundred and ten regulars from Carlisle barracks arrived here to-day and took passage for Hannibal, enroute for New Mexico, to relieve the mounted rifles ordered eastward.

Col. B. Boerstlein, of the Regiment of volunteers, has resigned. Cause internal dissensions in the regiment. Three hundred volunteers were sworn in at the arsenal to-day. Three companies of volunteers went out target shooting this morning.

Their marching caused a temporary alarm in the city.

St. Johns, N. F. June 6.

The telegraph lines were again cut to-day in a number of places. A large number of police have been dispatched to the various points of difficulty, and every energy is being strained to capture the miscreants who are engaged in a regularly organized body for the destruction of the lines.

The Vign for Liverpool, passed Cape Race Wednesday night, but no dispatches were put aboard of her. It is useless to send messages for Europe this way, until the local affairs of the Province are improved.

Louisville, June 7.

The Journal says that a large quantity of arms were secretly brought from Tennessee to Kentucky on Wednesday by the secessionists.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 4th says the Mexican schooner Brilliant was ordered off the Pass by the Brooklyn. The brig Creole was seized and sent north.

The British, French, Spanish and Bremen Consuls at New Orleans, and M. Barouche, the French agent had an interview with the commander of the Brooklyn, respecting the blockade.

There is a destructive crevice on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi, near Natchez, two hundred and fifty feet wide and ten feet deep.

A Norfolk dispatch to the Atlantic Confederacy says that the Merrimack's machinery is injured. The Charleston Courier says that the Minnesota is the only vessel off that port.

The Memphis papers are calling the attention of the Vigilance Committees to the prices of provisions charged by dealers there.

The Mobile Register says the Baltic toward the British ship Pollaris and Bromley Moore to sea June first, from Mobile bay.

Baltimore, June 7.

Steamer Adelaide arrived from Fort Monroe.

The Quaker City had captured another valuable prize. Harriet Lane also secured a ship.

On Wednesday night a steamer from Norfolk with a flag of truce brought to Old Point Comfort 150 women and children, refugees. They say that many more are coming.

An important military movement was understood to be on the point of execution when the steamer left.

New York, June 7.

The following is a special dispatch, but seems groundless:—"It is reported on high authority, that if England interferes in American affairs, France will side with our Government to put down rebellion. Napoleon will not permit England to cripple her greatest maritime rival."

Reports are current to-day that the New York 7th Regiment is again ordered immediately to the seat of war. Report unconfirmed.

Cincinnati, June 7.

The 11th Indiana regiment, Zouaves, Col. Wallace, fully armed and equipped, passed through this city this afternoon, enroute for Cumberland, Maryland. They made a splendid appearance, and were enthusiastically received.

Washington, June 7.

[Tribune dispatch.]—Several hundred regulars have left within twenty-four hours for the Relay House. They will form a portion of one of the columns which are to operate against Harper's Ferry.

A column of General Patterson's army is approaching by way of Hagerstown, and a column of General McClellan is moving from the west. They cannot come to Gen. Johnston from Manassas Junction, for Gen. McDowell will engage the whole attention of the rebels there, nor can they be reinforced from Richmond and Norfolk, for Gen. Butler will be a dangerous foe to leave even inactive in their rear, and he will not remain quiet. Steamers enough have arrived in the Potomac to guard the other approaches to the capital of the Old Dominion.

We have good reason to believe that before many hours a column of 4,000 men will march from this city towards Harper's Ferry, the whole commanded by Col. Stone, of the 14th Infantry.

The hours of starting, which has been postponed several times, is not yet definitely determined. This column will probably have no more serious task than that of intercepting fugitives driven by other commands from Harper's Ferry.

We learn from a prominent politician from Wheeling what will be the probable course of the Convention. All the leading men have agreed not to attempt making a new State out of Western Virginia, but to act for the Old Dominion as a whole, and form a Provisional Government. The first business of the Convention will be to disperse Gov. Letcher and his rebellious associates. It will then appoint good and true men in their places. The Provisional Governor will probably be Gen. Jackson, of Parkersburg. The Convention will then declare Eastern Virginia in insurrection against the Gen. Government, for which aid to put down the rebellion will be invoked.

The Legislature chosen on the 22d ult., the members of which are by its request convened, will be pronounced the legally elected Legislature of the State, and will be empowered to proceed at once to the transaction of business. The Governor will send in his message to the two Houses, and two Senators, of whom John Carlisle will probably be one, and a leading Republican the other. In this plan of operation Messrs. Carlisle, Willey, Diermont and Jackson will unite. Our informant thinks the Convention will be one of the grandest popular assemblages ever called together.

[Dispatch to the World.]—The me-

ment the rebels are driven from Harper's Ferry, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will be repaired by the Government. The last person in jail here for entering disloyal sentiments was discharged to-day, on taking the oath of allegiance.

This afternoon the United States forces captured a rebel company of thirty men in Virginia, some seven miles above Georgetown. They were heavily armed, and had plenty of ammunition. It is believed these are the men who have been firing on our advance pickets.

[Tribune's Correspondence.]—Three regiments from Wisconsin have been ordered to Washington. The President will probably accept four more regiments from that State.

A regiment of cavalry has been accepted from New York.

[Herald's dispatch.]—There is a reason to believe that a change will take place in the command at Baltimore. Brigadier General Cooper, with a regiment of 1200 men, is encamped on the western suburbs.

Gen. Scott informed the President and Cabinet that he meant to have possession of Richmond and Men this about the 20th of July.

Six regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and one company of cavalry of Gen. McDowell's command, are under orders to be ready at a moment's warning to repel an attack.

Lieut. Col. Comstock, of the Michigan regiment, has resigned—business requiring his presence at home.

New York, June 8.

The Herald says letters just received from John C. Fremont, dated London, state that he has purchased ten thousand Enfield rifles Government, which he is waiting to bring with him. He will only be delayed until a portion of the rifles are finished. He also states that commissioners of the Confederate States had instructions to procure several steamers in England for the service of the Montgomery Government, but that there was difficulty about getting money. They succeeded, however, in purchasing two steamers, for which they paid £70,000. These vessels, it appears, are to sail for a Southern port under British flag, and registered as the property of British owners, carrying nothing but contraband of war, but probably in ballast. How they will be served by our blockading squadron remains to be seen.

The Commercial says, "We are able to state, from authority, that the latest dispatches from our agents in Europe are in the highest degree satisfactory. Prussia has assured our Government that no rebellion against so mild and beneficent a Government will receive any sanction whatever. Austria gives equally warm assurances, and a determination to give no countenance to the rebels. France is cordially with us in word, and deed also, if we need it. Dispatches from Mr. Adams say the British Government is now as well disposed towards us as we desire. The Ministry have given Mr. Adams a most friendly and cordial hearing, and relation will be made find no sympathy at the Court of St. James."

[Post's dispatch.]—It is said the Union feeling in Virginia is growing remarkably. The vote now would show decided majority in favor of the action of the Government.

Reports from Key West, Florida, state that a volunteer company has offered its services to the Union. The Union Mayor and council has been chosen at that place.

The Post says the board of underwriters have taken no action on the subject, and that raising the rate for war risks is the more individual action of two or three companies.

Philadelphia, June 8.

The North American referring to the allegations against James E. Harvey asserts that when an opportunity of vindication is offered the accused will be found as free from any criminal intent as any loyal citizen. Although across the Atlantic he has many friends here who will not suffer him to be sacrificed and those who have given currency to the calumnies will be held to the strictest proof.

New York, June 8.

The steamers New York and Edinburgh sailed to-day for Europe. Among the passengers were Carl Schurz and family.

Chambersburg, June 8.

says that rumors are current that the Italian Government has proposed to guarantee the present extent of the Pontifical dominions on condition of the evacuation of Rome by the French. Telegram from Cadix, in Spain, says a great movement is taking place among vessels. Thru. In the sitting of the Berlin Chamber of Deputies, of May 27th the minister of Justice replying to a question addressed to him in reference to the right of citizenship of those who had received the King's amnesty, said that the right of Prussian citizenship was forfeited by a stay of ten years abroad.

The Times correspondent says: Beauregard is said to have declared that he intended concentrating sixty or seventy thousand men at Manassas Gap, and make their position impregnable and when the federal forces are spent in trying to dislodge them, then he is going to utterly overwhelm and destroy them. A clergyman from Beauregard, N. C., states that men and arms are plenty there, but complaints are made by the men at receiving scrip, and thinks clubs would be formed there if backed up by the Government.

The Government is in possession of many letters from Northern men to Southerners showing that there are many traitors in the North. The Tribune's dispatch says, Gov. Hicks has warned the Government of the perils menacing the Capital from the rebel States, and requesting that a force be sent to retake the City, and a reinforcement of the regulars at Baltimore.

Washington, June 9.

[Times dispatch.]—Semi-official letters from England give assurance that the British Government is gradually changing from its original partiality for the rebel States. The Government is yet saying but friendly to the Union but is decidedly not so open in its hostility as it was before the arrival of Mr. Adams. These letters leave no doubt that the ministry had once determined upon recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and they were endeavoring to precipitate such action before the arrival of our new minister.

In the interview which Mr. Adams had with Lord John Russell, the former very distinctly expressed the belief that the British Government meditated such a purpose, and charged the British ministry with want of common diplomatic courtesy in thus attempting to decide upon so vital a question before affording an opportunity to the administration of explaining the position in which the Government of this country was placed, the object of the Government to suppress the rebellion.

Mr. Adams took occasion to represent to the British minister the injustice of recognizing the rebels and to warn him that this Government would not permit the interference of any foreign government to prevent the subjugation of the rebel States of the Union. It is more than probable the Spanish Government will decline to receive Carl Schurz as Minister to Spain. At least the representatives of Spain here do not hesitate to express such a belief. Two regiments of Rufus King's Wisconsin brigade have been ordered to report at Washington forthwith. The remaining four regiments of the brigade are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to come to Washington in 48 hours notice.

The suggestion of the Chicago Tribune, that Gov. Yates should be appointed successor to Douglas does not meet with much favor in Washington. It is probable that Judge Davis or Jesse O. Norton will be appointed.

Although there has been an air of quiet at the War Department, there has been really more business transacted to-day than at any time since the rebellion. The non-payment of the troops is being carried by the absence of the Treasury pay rolls; there's no lack of money or disposition on the part of the government to pay them, and as soon as requisite forms can be complied with, the inconvenience will be remedied.

Washington, June 10. The Rhode Island regiment left by rail this morning, taking with them the Marine Battery—destination supposed to be Harper's Ferry.

A large number of mechanics are employed at the railroad station, putting together detached parts of transportation wagons and ambulances, and a large number of horses are being trained by the artillery men in the city lot.

Preparations for an additional movement of troops from the city, are visible in all directions, but produce no undue excitement among the citizens.

New York, June 10. The steamer Fulton, from Southampton, 20th, arrived this morning with three days later news. The City of Baltimore had arrived at Queenstown.

The Times' Paris correspondent says there is no reason why Hayti may not soon excite the commiseration of the French Emperor precisely for the same reason that the Dominican has excited that of the Spanish Government.

The generally tendency in American securities is unfavorable. The Times' Paris correspondent says, a feeling of languor and even unusual uneasiness prevails among commercial men throughout France. The political disputes in the United States have produced a partial stagnation in French enterprise. The silk trade at Lyons is becoming worse under the influence of unfavorable news from America.

It is asserted that Encyclopaedia letters are being secretly circulated with the object of exciting agitation among the clergy.

Louisville, June 8. In Clarksville, Tenn., the vote on secession and representation was one for 561 against secession. The Union vote is unanimous in three precincts.

New Advertisements.

I have always considered advertising, liberally and long, to be the great medium of success in business and private life. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the fullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost.—STEELES GIBBS.

SAWYER HOUSE,

SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.
E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR.
FRANK J. TUTTLE, CLERK.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated and re-furnished throughout; is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest of the market affords; and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will always be in waiting to convey guests to and from the House.

As a place of summer resort, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions excelled by few other points in the country. Immense lakes abound, with convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of fish, and the prairies and surrounding forests abound with game—desirable requisites to pleasure seekers and tourists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all of the Mississippi steamers. Coaches or boats run regularly between the city and St. Paul and all the adjacent towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure parties, can be secured at all times at this House.

Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel. June 13, 1861.

Young Man, Read This!!!
Wine Counselors for the Young can be had in "The Invalid's Medical Consultant," published by the undersigned for the benefit of persons who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying the means of cure. Impudent maturity and youthful indiscretions are summarily dispelled. Thousands have hailed this little work with delight, and due their restoration to usefulness in society from their first perusal of its interesting pages. Send your address for a copy, with a three cent stamp for return postage to Dr. J. B. GUNN & Co., Nos. 64 and 66 John St. New York. n10-6mos

Mortgage Sale.
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by George W. Thompson and Deborah S. Thompson, his wife, and Alexander Key and Elizabeth Key, his wife, of Saint Paul, in and to the county of Ramsey, and Territory (now State) of Minnesota, to William M. Corcoran, of the same place, bearing date the 12th day of December, A. D. 1856, by which said mortgage the said George W. Thompson and Deborah S., his wife, and Alexander Key and Elizabeth, his wife, did bargain, sell and convey unto the said William M. Corcoran the following real estate situated in the county of Chicago, Territory (now State) of Minnesota, and described as follows, to-wit:

The south half of the north east quarter, and the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section number seventeen, (17) and the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section number nineteen, (19) in township number thirty-three, (33) north of range number nineteen (19) west, containing in all one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

And thereafter, to-wit, on the said 12th day of December, A. D. 1856, the said William M. Corcoran having endorsed, assigned, transferred and made over the said mortgage and mortgage for a valuable consideration by instrument in writing, to Lewis Johnson, Edward Simms and John Purcell, partners under the firm name of the Washington City Savings Bank, which assignment was on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1860, at 6 o'clock P. M., recorded in the office of Register of Deeds in and for said county of Chicago, in Book "C" of mortgages, on page 297; and the said Washington City Savings Bank being now the lawful holder and owner of the said note and mortgage, and there being now claimed to be due thereon the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and the same being unpaid and every part thereof, and proceedings at law having been instituted to collect the amount secured by said mortgage, together with another demand secured by another and different mortgage, and judgment having been entered in the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for Ramsey county, State of Minnesota, in favor of the said Washington City Savings Bank, and against the said Key and Thompson, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1861, upon which judgment execution was issued to the sheriff of the said county of Ramsey, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1860, which said execution was returned by the said sheriff on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1860, wholly unsatisfied; and whereas, the said mortgage contained a power to said mortgagee for the sale of said real estate in case of default in payment of the amount secured thereby.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale in such case made and provided, the mortgage premises hereinbefore described will be sold to the highest bidder therefor, for cash, at public auction, at the front door of the sheriff's office, in the town of Taylor Falls, in said county of Chicago, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to satisfy the amount due thereon, and the costs and disbursements of sale.

WASHINGTON CITY SAVINGS BANK, Assignee of Mortgagee.

WM. SPRING HALL, Attorney for Assignee. Saint Paul, May 4, 1861. 12-1ds

Minnesota Stage Co.
FOR the future will run between Taylor Falls and Stillwater tri-weekly, leaving Taylor Falls on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, at 7 o'clock A. M.

Mosher & Humphrey's Column.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS,

AND

NEW PRICES!

Mosher & Humphrey,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

PAINTS AND OILS,

Offer to the Citizens of

Taylor Falls & Vicinity

A RARE CHANCE.

And being anxious to prove the above

statement to all, embrace this opportunity to inform the public

generally, that we have

now open, at the

store formerly

occupied by Dr. L. B. Smith as a Drug

Store, on the corner of

Government and First Streets,

A NEW AND

Complete Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

TO those to whom we now appear for

the first time, we wish to say that our

assortment is

UNLIMITED AND COMPLETE,

embracing all of the most

DESIRABLE VARIETIES

Of Style and Pattern

to be found in market.

Adopting the system of

LOW PRICES, LARGE SALES

—AND—

READY PAY.

we feel assured

will prove beneficial,

alike to our customers and

ourselves; and as we have come

to Taylor Falls with the intention

of making it our permanent home, we

shall endeavor to conduct our business

in such a manner as to insure

a share of public patronage. We would

invite all to call

on us and examine our stock, believing

that we can demonstrate the fact that

the

Low Price and Ready Pay System

is the only correct way of doing business.

No Charge for Showing Goods.

All Kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange for

Goods.

Taylor Falls, May 17, 1860. 13-4f

DEATH TO SECESSION.

Michael Gonter,

STOVES, TINWARE,

do., do., do.,

TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNEAPOLIS.

HAVE lately received a supply of improved Cook Stoves. I am now offering them at remarkably low prices for cash. All who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine my stoves before going elsewhere, as I am confident I can sell them as cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the country.

Jobbing attended to with punctuality and dispatch, at prices to suit the times. Particular attention paid to the roofing and gutting.

Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10 cents do. for old copper. Taylor Falls, May 30, 1861.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by John Smith and Maria Smith, his wife, of the county of Chicago, (then Territory now State) of Minnesota, as mortgagors, and Belinda R. Bonesteel, of the city of Fond du Lac, State of Wisconsin, as mortgagee.

Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note bearing even date with said mortgage, and signed by said John Smith and Maria Smith, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, in Book "B" of mortgages, pages 232 and 233. There is now claimed to be due and is due upon said note and mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred eighty seven and 63/100 (\$187.63) dollars; and no suit or proceedings at law for the collection of the same, or any part thereof, having been had or instituted, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained in and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit:

All of that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Chicago, Territory (now State) of Minnesota, described as follows: The south east quarter of the north east quarter, and the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-six, (26) township thirty-four, (34) north of range twenty, (20) west, containing eighty acres of land, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any way appertaining, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of the Register of Deeds in Taylor Falls, in said county of Chicago, by the Sheriff of said county, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

BEILINDA R. BONESTEEL, Mortgagee.

WM. M. McCLELLAN, Attorney for Mortgagee. Dated May 24, 1861. 15-7f

SAW MILL

—AND—

WATER POWER,

FOR SALE.

THE St. Croix Manufacturing and Improvement Company offer their Saw Mill and Water Power for sale. It is situated at the

FALLS OF ST. CROIX,

POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

The head of navigation, and is nearer to the great pineries of the St. Croix river and its tributaries, than any other mill property.—The Mill is in

Good Running Order,

CONTAINING

One Muley Four Sash

—AND—

One Circular Saw.

—ALSO—

Lathe and Shingle Machines,

Capable of turning out from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet of lumber per day. Piers and Booms are all in good order.

Also,

Water power will be leased or sold at reasonable prices, to run mills for the manufacture of

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,

SPOKES & WAGONS.

In short, all articles fabricated from wood.—The materials for such manufactures abound in and around the Falls.

Also,

A GRIST MILL

Complete, with two run of stone, capable of being increased to four—in fine order and turned by the water from springs which have never failed.

Also,

A great number of

TOWN LOTS,

With or without houses,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

All persons desiring to locate in the Northwest, would do well to give this place an examination before concluding finally to settle. Its position, at the head of navigation, the nearest point on the navigable waters of the Mississippi to Lake Superior, and its immense manufacturing facilities, destine it to be, at no distant day, a most important point, as to wealth and population.

Any further information will be given by addressing

St. Croix Falls, Wis., Feb. 23. President. n1-4f

Sunrise House.

SUNNYSIDE CITY - - - MINNEAPOLIS.

N. F. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

THE above house is comfortably furnished and no pains will be spared to make the stay of travelers pleasant in every particular. There is a good stable attached to the premises, with careful ostlers always in attendance. n1-6m

LATH and Lumber given in exchange for

flour, wheat, oats and pork.

W. H. C. FOLSOM

Furniture! Furniture!!

THOMPSON & JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND

DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order, upon the shortest notice.

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVANS, OTTOMANS, TETE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, (children's) Crisbs,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order, Enamelled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing such, doors and blinds, all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

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Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.

June 21, 1860. 15-7f

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Passengers going by Prairie du Chien will ask for tickets by JAMESVILLE.

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from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien via Chicago & North Western Railway to New York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c., thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

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Regular Tri-Weekly

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ENTERPRISE,

GEORGE POOK, MASTER.

R. C. EDEN, Clerk.

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FOR THE EAST.

1861. 1861.

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TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, June 20, 1861.

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, if the writer in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Tattle is our authorized agent at St. Paul. His receipt will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

Mr. J. M. Nelson is our authorized agent in Prescott Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

ROBERTS & LAMSON are our authorized agents in Chicago—155 Randolph street.

J. W. COLE & CO. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

Items of News.

The New York Tribune denied last Saturday, that the Sicksles brigade had been accepted by the government. The Herald of Sunday says it has, and publishes the papers to show it. It also adds that the Excelsior brigade now number 3,000 men, and is quartered at Camp Scott, one of the finest points on Staten Island. When all the companies now being raised for it in different parts of the country have arrived there, it will comprise a force of 5,000 men, probably one of the finest bodies in physique and discipline that any city in the Union has turned out for the war.

The Administration has resumed the diplomatic relations with Peru, which were broken off by the last administration, and has appointed Christopher Robinson, of Rhode Island, minister. Other diplomatic appointments have been made, as follows: Charles A. Washburne, of California, commissioner to Paraguay; Edward Joy Morris, of Pennsylvania, minister to Constantinople; Henry T. Blow, minister to Venezuela; Charles H. Rhoten, of Texas, minister to Costa Rica; and Samuel Whiting, of New Jersey, consul at Nassau, N. P.

O. H. Browning, of Quincy, has been appointed to the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of Judge Douglas. The Chicago Tribune says: "The appointment is a good one. Mr. Browning is a Kentuckian by birth, a Republican of conservative antecedents, a man of unblemished character, and a lawyer of acknowledged ability. On the Union question and on the War, he is uncompromising and sound."

The Postmaster General has issued the following order, discontinuing the post office at Nashville:

The postmaster at Nashville, Tennessee, having refused to obey the laws and regulations issued from this Department and having resigned his office, it is ordered by the Postmaster General that the office be discontinued until further orders, and that all mail matter directed to that office be forwarded by all postmasters immediately to the local letter office at Washington, to be disposed of according to law. JOHN A. KASSON, First Assistant Postmaster General.

The State of Missouri has been added to the military department, consisting of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and portions of western Pennsylvania and Virginia. Major General McClellan will extend his command accordingly. The headquarters of the department of the west are removed from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The army worm is making sad havoc in portions of Kentucky and the southern part of Indiana. The Louisville papers say that even the court house yard in that city is covered with them. They attack all the growing crop and literally strip the fields.

The latest order promulgated in Virginia was one commanding every male between the ages of 16 and 60 years to enter the rebel service on or before Thursday the 13th.

The Hon. John Cochrane, late member of Congress from New York, has been authorized to have mustered for immediate service a regiment of infantry, to be commanded by himself as Colonel.

The King of Prussia has given permission to officers in the Prussian army to offer their services to the government of the United States during the war for the maintenance of the integrity of the Republic.

The newspapers received at the dead letter office are distributed among the soldiers at the capital. The mails for the army are very large.

The permanent constitution of the Confederate States has been ratified unanimously by the North Carolina convention.

The Louisville Courier—Secession of the 14th, states that the majority against separation, in East Tennessee, is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand.

Missouri.

Through the instrumentality of the traitor Jackson and his cohorts, the State of Missouri has been placed in hostility to the Federal Government, and we may expect soon to hear of bloody scenes being enacted within her borders. The inflammatory proclamation of Gov. Jackson will be found in our paper today, and will speak for itself. We will only add, that unless Jackson and his league are promptly arrested, tried, convicted and hung for treason, the State is irretrievably disgraced and ruined. We earnestly hope that the expedition, that has left for Jefferson City, at whose head is Gen. Lyon, may soon overhurl the traitors, and deal out to them the punishment they so richly merit.

Harper's Ferry Evacuated.

A telegraphic despatch of the 14th informs us that Harper's Ferry has been deserted by the rebels, and property to the amount of \$1,000,000 destroyed. The fear of an attack from the Federal Forces prompted them to commit this act. The rebel army stationed at this place have probably been concentrated near Winchester and Manassas Junction with the intention, it is thought, of an immediate attack upon Washington. According to present indications, a battle will soon be fought in Virginia, the result of which, let us hope, will be the total rout of the rebel forces.

Tennessee has adopted the secession ordinance by a majority of nearly 75,000. We predict that in less than twelve months she will repudiate the act by twice that majority, and hang the traitors, if they can be found, which we very much doubt, who were instrumental in carrying her out of the Union.

OUR MILITARY COMPANY.—Quite a number of our own and citizens of the town of Franconia met at Folsom Hall, on Saturday last, for the purpose of organizing a military company. The meeting was called to order at an early hour, and N. C. D. Taylor, Esq., chosen chairman, and Geo. Seymour, Esq., Secretary. An animated discussion was entered into as to whether the company should organize under the State Militia Law, or form themselves into an independent rifle corps, and upon a ballot being taken, it was decided by a vote of 15 to 11 to organize as a State Company.

On motion, a committee consisting of Ansel Smith, L. K. Stannard, and E. H. Wood, Esqs., was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws in accordance with the above vote.

Moved and carried unanimously, that the company be known as the "Chicago County Guard."

On motion, the meeting adjourned to next Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at which time a permanent organization will be effected.

After the adjournment the members of the company were "put through" a few manoeuvres by Mr. Luther Wyckoff, of Franconia, which gentleman has had some experience in military matters. We are confident that there is material of the right kind, and in abundance, in this vicinity, to form a company that cannot be excelled by any in the State. There are now fifty names upon the roll, and many more can be obtained by a little exertion. If a company is permanently organized under, and fully complies with the requirements of, the State Militia Law, there is no doubt whatever but that the necessary arms and accoutrements will be furnished it by the State as soon as due notice is given to headquarters of its formation. What say you, gentlemen, shall not such a company be organized?

EXCURSION TO FORT SNELLING.—The H. S. Allen, Capt. Gray, will leave this place on Friday evening next, for Fort Snelling, returning on Monday. Fare for the round trip only \$1.50, exclusive of meals. Here is a good opportunity for all who desire to visit the soldiers at Fort Snelling, the First Regiment, who have been ordered to Washington. The Regiment will probably leave the Fort on Sunday or Monday, and an opportunity will be afforded to witness their departure. As the fare around is very low, we hope to see many of our citizens on board the Allen.

OUR CEMETERY.—Our cemetery, we are sorry to state, is in a very bad condition. The fence in many places is torn down, and otherwise damaged, and cattle have free access to the inclosure, tramping upon and defacing the graves and doing considerable damage to the grounds. The cemetery is located in a beautiful and retired spot, and by a little labor can be made to adorn instead of disgrace our town. We trust that those whose business it is to attend to the matter will see to it that the cemetery is repaired; the least that can be done will be to inclose it with a substantial fence.

Marshal Genter is doing a good business just now in impounding all hogs that he catches "running around loose." We observed five or six porkers in the pound on Saturday last. If people will not keep them shut up, they of course must suffer the consequences in the shape of a fine, which the Council have very wisely imposed.

STRAWBERRIES.—These most delicious of all wild berries, in our estimation, are beginning to make their appearance in our market, and the present indications are that they will be very abundant this season.

ST. CHOIX RIFLES.—This company, under Capt. Samuel, paid our town a visit on Saturday last. The Rifles are progressing in their drill, and when armed and uniformed, will make a good appearance.

We again acknowledge our indebtedness to Frank Keep, of the Allen, for late Eastern and St. Paul papers. Frank can rest assured that we appreciate such favors.

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the Surgeon General in which he says:

During the present war the forces being made up chiefly of volunteers, the public sentiment and the humanity of the age require that the services of women as nurses should be made available in the general hospitals, where, except in very humble departments they have been excluded. As many carefully selected women are in training in the various cities of the loyal States, it is the order and wish of the Department that women be adopted or substituted for the men now in the general hospitals whenever it can be effected, and that only such women as have received previous training for the purpose be accepted as nurses, except when these can no longer be had. And it is ordered that none be received except those who have presented their applications to a lady appointed by the Department to preside over the volunteers women nurses, and who shall have sole authority to select and accept nurses, who are required to be above the age of 30, with certificate of character and capacity.

Miss Dix has been appointed Superintendent of women nurses, with the exclusive charge of accepting such as she may deem properly fitted for the service. The transportation, subsistence and wages of such nurses as may be accepted by her to be paid from such moneys as would be expended in the wages and support of men nurses, or are derived from the usual resources of hospital services.

First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers Ordered to Washington.

Gov. Ramsey received last evening a dispatch from Secretary Cameron, ordering the First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers to Washington via Harrisburg. The Governor immediately proceeded to Fort Snelling, carrying the order to Col. Governor, and messengers were dispatched to Fort Riley and Ripley and to Lieut. Col. Miller, en route for Abercrombie, for a speedy concentration at Fort Snelling of the whole Regiment.

The order to march to the seat of war will doubtless be obeyed with cheerful promptitude by the officers and men as it is in accordance with their oft expressed desire. The time they have spent in garrison has been constantly employed in attaining a degree of discipline, that will prove almost invaluable, and they can now go forward with high hopes of honor to themselves and the State.

In the fearful contest about to commence, their own citizens being participants, the people of Minnesota will witness its varying fortunes with an intense interest. Until now the war has seemed afar off, but its realities will soon pervade the whole State, as the news that sons, husbands and brothers are on the way, or have arrived, at the scene of action.—Pioneer, 15th.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

St. Louis, June 13.

The following proclamation from Gov. Jackson is received to-day.

JERFESSON CITY, June 12.

To the people of Missouri:
A series of unprovoked and unparalleled outrages having been inflicted upon the peace and dignity of this Commonwealth, and upon the rights and liberties of the people, by wicked and unprincipled men, professing to act under the authority of the United States Government; the solemn enactments of your Legislature have been nullified; your volunteers have been taken prisoners; your commerce with your sister States has been suspended; your trade with your own fellow-citizens has been subjected to the harassing control of an armed soldiery; peaceful citizens have been imprisoned without warrant of law; non-offending and defenceless women and children have been ruthlessly shot down and murdered, and other unbearable indignities have been heaped upon your State and yourselves.

To all these outrages and indignities you have submitted with patriotic forbearance, which has only encouraged the perpetrators of these grievous wrongs to attempt still broader usurpations. It has been my earnest endeavor, under all these embarrassing circumstances, to maintain the peace of the State, and to ward off, if possible, from our borders the desolating effects of civil war.

With that object in view, I authorized Major General Price, several weeks ago,

to arrange with Gen. Harney, commanding the Federal forces in this State, terms of agreement by which the peace of the State might be preserved. They came, on the 21st of May, to an understanding which was made public. The State authorities have faithfully labored to carry out the terms of that agreement. The Federal Government, on the other hand, not only manifested its strong disapprobation of it, by the instant dismissal of the distinguished officer who, on its part, entered into it, but it at once began, and has unrelentingly carried out, a system of hostile opposition in bitter contempt of that agreement, and in reckless disregard of its own pledged faith.

The acts lately perpetrated revolution and civil war so unmistakably, that I resolved to make one further effort to avert these dangers from you. I therefore solicited an interview with Brigadier General Lyon, commanding the Federal army in Missouri. It was granted on the 10th.

Waiving all questions of personal or official dignity, I went to St. Louis, accompanied by Major General Price. We had an interview with the 11th, with Gen. Lyon and Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., at which I submitted to them this proposition: That I would disband the State Guard and break up its organization; that I would disarm all companies which have been armed by the State, and that I would pledge myself not to attempt to organize the militia under the militia bill; that no arms or munitions of war should be brought into the State; that I would protect all citizens officially, in all their rights, regardless of their political opinions; that I would repress all attempts to invade it from whatever quarter and by whomsoever; that I would thus maintain strict neutrality in the present unhappy contest and preserve the peace of the State. And I further proposed that I would, if necessary, invoke the assistance of the United States troops to carry out these pledges.

All this I proposed to do upon the condition that the federal government would undertake to disarm the Home Guards, which it has illegally organized and armed throughout the State, and pledge itself not to occupy with its troops any localities in the State now occupied by them at this time.

Nothing but the most earnest desire to avert the horrors of civil war could have tempted me to propose these humiliating terms. They were rejected by the federal officers; they demanded not only the disorganization and disarming of the State militia, and the nullification of the militia bill, but they refused to disarm their own Home Guards, and insisted that the federal government should enjoy the unrestricted right to move station and its troops throughout the State, whenever and wherever it might, in the opinion of its officers, be necessary, either for the protection of loyal subjects of the federal government or for the repelling of invasion; and they plainly announced that it was the intention of the administration to take military occupation under these pretenses, of the whole State, and reduce it, as avowed by General Lyon himself, to the execrable condition of Maryland.

The acceptance by me of these degrading terms would not only have sullied the honor of Missouri, but would have aroused the indignation of every brave citizen, and precipitated the very conflict which it has been my aim to prevent. We refused to accede to them, and the conference was broken up.

Fellow citizens—All of our efforts towards conciliation have failed. We can hope for nothing from the justice or moderation of the agents of the federal government in this matter. They are endeavoring to hasten the execution of their bloody and revolutionary schemes for the inauguration of civil war in our midst; for the military occupation of your State by armed bands of lawless invaders; for the overthrow of your State government, and for the subversion of those liberties which that government has always sought to protect; and they intend to exert their whole power to subjugate you, if possible, to the military despotism which has usurped the powers of the Federal government.

Now, therefore, I, Claiborne F. Jackson, Gov. of Missouri, do, in view of the foregoing facts, and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the constitutional laws of this Commonwealth, issue the following proclamation: CALLING THE MILITIA OF THE STATE, TO THE NUMBER OF FIFTY THOUSAND, (50,000) into the active service of the State, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, and for the protection of the lives, liberty and property of the citizens of this State. And I earnestly exhort all good citizens of Missouri to rally under the flag of their State, for the protection of their endangered homes and firesides, and for the defence of their most sacred rights and dearest liberties.

In issuing this proclamation, I hold it to be my solemn duty to inform you that Missouri is still one of the United States; that the executive department of the state government does not recognize the secession of the State, and that the power to disturb that relation, that power has been wisely vested in the convention which will, at the proper time, express your sovereign will, and that meanwhile it is your duty to obey all constitutional requirements of the Federal Government, but it is equally my duty to advise you that you are under no obligations whatever to obey the unconstitutional edicts of the military despotism which has enthroned itself at Washington, nor to submit to the infamous and degrading sway of its wicked minions in this State. No brave and true-hearted Missourian will obey the one or submit to the other.

Rise, then, and drive out ignominiously the invaders who have dared to desecrate the soil of your State, and who have made it fruitful, and which is consecrated by your homes. (Signed) CLAIRBORNE F. JACKSON, Governor.

St. Louis, June 13.

The United States authorities at the arsenal have been for weeks advised of the attempts to enlist recruits for the

southern army. On Monday night the steamer Plate Valley was detained at Duncan's Island battery, and sixteen persons, selected from some two hundred passengers, were taken prisoners. Thirteen of them were subsequently released. Those still held are Col. Wm. J. Preston, Edmund A. Bigners and Edward Blumharssett.

O. W. Barrett, brother of the late Congressman Barrett, of this District was arrested for illegal treason. It is said the proofs against him are strong, and that other prominent individuals are involved in the charges. Barrett will be brought before the United States Commissioner, Mr. Hickman, to-day, for examination. The other prisoners will be brought from the arsenal and arraigned at the same time.

Six companies of Col. Sicksles' regiment of volunteers, belonging to Gen. Lyon's brigade, left here last night for Rollo, the terminus of the Pacific Railroad, and four additional companies of the same regiment left this morning for the same destination. Signals of troops will be stationed to protect different bridges of the route, but the main body of the force is designed for action in the southwestern part of the State.

The post road and telegraph lines will be placed under the protection of the Federal troops. Every effort will be made to render them effective.

Three steamers are now at the arsenal taking on troops, whose destination is supposed to be Jefferson City.

The western end of the Osage bridge, on the Pacific Railroad nine miles this side of Jefferson City, was burned yesterday, and the draw left open.

Washington, June 13.
The government received this morning voluminous dispatches from several of our Ministers in Europe. Mr. Sanford, Minister to Belgium, had arrived at his post, and had had a most satisfactory interview with that government respecting American affairs. It appears that the Belgian government takes the deepest interest in the struggle now going on in the United States between the sections, and unhesitatingly declares its strong sympathy with the North. Nearly every government in Europe, both great and small, excepting Great Britain, is with the North in the present contest.

It further appears that the Southern Commissioners are rather shabbily treated. They have not as yet succeeded in any particular in their negotiations. Outside of Great Britain they have been unable to accomplish anything. They dispatched sub-agents to several of the European governments to purchase arms and munitions of war, but the agents had returned, having failed in their missions.

Letters have been received from Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, in which he gives a detailed account of an interview he had with Lord John Russell. The present condition of the country was fully discussed. Mr. Adams directed his remarks to the position assumed by Lord John Russell with regard to a recognition of the rebel government in the Southern States, and declared that he had a clear and unflinching view. Lord John Russell said he had uttered no sentiment that he supposed could be taken as an expression against the government of the United States, or in any sympathy with any attempt to overthrow that government. A proposition was made by one of the parties to put their interview in writing, but objection was made to this, and no satisfactory reasons were urged.

As a substitute for this, Lord John Russell assured Mr. Adams that he would instruct Lord Lyons to have an interview with Secretary Seward, and he expressed to Mr. Adams the earnest belief and hope that the result would be perfectly satisfactory to the President of the United States. I am informed authoritatively that at the time of the English Government by the last advice received to-day, is much more decided towards our government and against the rebellion.

The proposition of our government, of an adhesion to the declarations of the Paris Conference, was still before Lord John Russell. Before an answer can be received by our government, the other European governments, who are parties to the treaty, will have to be heard from. It is stated that Lord John Russell has already notified them, and was anxiously awaiting their replies.

There will be a novel spectacle to-morrow afternoon, which will puzzle Gen. Beauregard, and perhaps call out another proclamation. Prof. Lowe will make an ascension in his balloon "Enterprise," from the President's grounds. He will ascend to the height of several hundred feet, where he will remain stationary and take a view of the Manassas rebels at a distance of only twenty seven miles. The balloon will be anchored to the ground by a rope of sufficient length. The Professor will take a small telegraphic instrument, and an operator who will communicate with the telegraph office in the War Department by means of a fine wire which will follow the rope in its course. Gen. Scott could easily sit in his room and know the movements and position of the enemy at a distance of many miles from him, and at the same time direct the movements of his own forces. Telescopes and marine glasses to aid the sight will be taken up.

Ex-Gov. Stanton, of Kansas, has been commissioned as a Brigadier General in the United States Army, and has been detailed for duty at New Mexico, where he is to raise two regiments. One of these regiments is to be commanded by St. Vrain, and is to be enlisted from the native New Mexicans; the other regiment is to be composed of Americans, and commanded by Kit Carson.

The Mounted Rifles and the detachment of the First Cavalry, now on duty at Mexico, are to come home. They are to be replaced by the recruits sent out by Captain Granger. Gen. Stanton's headquarters will be at Santa Fe.

Washington, June 13.

The President of the Potomac and Ohio canal has had an interview with General

Johnson, commander of the rebel forces. He remonstrated against the destruction of the dams and other property of the company, claiming that they were property of Marylanders. Gen. Johnston said his orders were positive, to destroy all property that could be made of benefit to the United States forces, and it was nonsense to talk of the property as belonging to the abolition States. He should therefore obey instructions and destroy every thing that he could reach. The President of the company says he thinks the number of troops at Harper's Ferry is quite as large as has been reported.

The Kentuckians, to the number of 800 are encamped on the Maryland side, opposite Harper's Ferry. They were ordered to retire across the Ferry, but refused to obey. They were told that they were trespassing on the soil of Maryland. To obviate this objection, they leased from the owners the ground on which they were encamped, and so remained. The rebels say that they don't know which side the Kentuckians will fight.

It is reported that the rebels are erecting batteries at Mathew Point, some miles below Aquia Creek. This may interfere with the navigation of the Potomac, and perhaps require its immediate removal as the channel there is close under the Virginia shore. The steamers Freeborn and Resolute left the Navy Yard to-day with sealed orders. Possibly their errand is to prevent the completion of this battery, joined by the Pawnee, which remains off Aquia Creek. These steamers have changed their armament and now have long 32 pounders.

[Tribune dispatch.]—Gen. Scott is not entirely confident of the security of the city, and has given orders recently of a character which implies some expectation of the sudden onset of a guerilla party from the east.

A trustworthy report from Point Comfort reduces the number killed in the Bethel skirmish to 12; seven of whom fell in action, and five have since died of their wounds.

Persons who reached the city this evening, represent that vehicles of every description, laden with arms, ammunition and provisions from Baltimore, are crossing over the turnpikes leading through Montgomery county during the night, on their way to Virginia. We are also credibly informed that contraband goods are almost daily being shipped down the Chesapeake to the rebels.

According to a report received here, a detachment of Col. Everett's command was engaged about 11 o'clock this morning in driving back a Virginia force, which had crossed the river at Goose Creek, about four miles above Edward's Island, and thirty from Georgetown.

Washington, June 13.
[Special dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]—Perfectly reliable information was received here by Gen. Scott, this morning, of an unusual stir in the rebel camp at Manassas Junction last night. Preparations evidently indicating an advance on the part of their forces in the direction of Harper's Ferry were unquestionably being made at the date of the last and most trustworthy advice from spies in the General's service.

It is now thought probable by Gen. Scott, that the insurgents, at Harper's Ferry will be ordered to fall back near Winchester with a column moving up from Manassas Junction, with the intention, it is supposed, of crossing the Potomac, somewhere between the Ferry and Washington, and thus gain our rear and plunge in between the advancing forces from Chambersburg, and the army around Washington. Either this or the offer of a battle at a position between Winchester and Leesburg, which they will choose, is probably the object they are aiming at. Their movements are closely watched by the Government spies.

Officers here in high rank offer high bets every day that the rebels will be whipped out by the Federal forces in every fair, open field fight.

Gen. Patterson's corps d'armee from Chambersburg, will number 25,000 picked troops, including 4,000 regulars, eight batteries and 1,000 cavalry, with a reserve of 10,000 in his rear.

It is now apparent that the brunt of the war in Virginia will be felt along the rebel line from Harper's Ferry to Manassas Junction, unless by some coup, the insurgents force a passage over the Potomac, and commence active aggressive movements.

This is General Scott's birthday, and Jeff Davis' day of fasting and prayer. The venerable Commander-in-Chief has all day been the recipient of hearty congratulations from his friends.

Col. Meigs was to-day commissioned as Quartermaster General of the regular army. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

The little fighting steamer Freeborn started down the river to-day with a new and heavy armament of rifled cannon and a strong crew.

The excitement here in view of expected movements and a general battle has been intense all day.

Washington, June 13.
The Postmaster General is engaged in determining on a new stamped envelope, to be ready for public use in a few days. The new stamps will not be furnished until the first of August. These changes have been rendered necessary by the large supplies retained by the postmaster in the seceded States, and now used by them without equivalent to the United States Post Office Department. About two dozen of those postmasters have returned the balance of stamps and stamped envelopes, in sums ranging from 80 cents to \$50. The Postmaster at Mobile recently accounted for \$2,000 worth. Although the Postmaster at Memphis had in possession such property amounting to \$8,000, he wrote for an additional supply of large value, but this was refused, his dishonest intention having been detected.

St. Louis, June 13.

To-night this city is more quiet than from the nature of the exciting news of

to-day there was reason to expect. Claib Jackson and his proclamation have been in everybody's mouth, and the talk all day, among all classes of our citizens. The aspects of military affairs in this State have changed materially, and this very crisis is happily preparing against the defeat and discomfiture that has overtaken Claib Jackson's accomplices in this city.

Union men now talk boldly and squarely of the crisis, and it is the traitor who skulk and talk small and low. The reported movements of Federal troops in this State are creating a decided sensation this evening.

The Missouri river steamer Leda left at 11 A. M. to-day, followed by the J. C. Swon three hours later, bearing a strong detachment of Federal troops for operations in the direction of Jefferson City. This expedition is made up of Gen. Lyon and a portion of his staff, Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., with 350 regulars and a battery of United States flying artillery under Capt. Totten, and a rifle battalion of Blair's Missouri Volunteers, about 1,500 troops all told. Their destination is Jefferson City. Claib Jackson may find that they follow right sharply his impudent and infamous culmination of treason—his late proclamation.

Col. Sigel and the balance of his regiment have taken possession of the main line of the Pacific Railroad as far west as the Gasconade river, where and at the Osage the bridges have been burned as stated in my former dispatch. The southwest branch of the road is strongly guarded by adequate detachment of Col. Sigel's regiment, well posted to secure the desired purpose of keeping the route open.

Since Wednesday morning there have been no dispatches from Jefferson City on this line, nor indeed from beyond the Gasconade, at which point the wires have for some distance been torn down and carried away. A party of workmen with tools and a supply of wire, have been sent to put the line in order, and they will do it, Governor Claib Jackson's orders to the contrary, notwithstanding. They went out on the regular morning train to-day. By a dispatch received round about from Jefferson City, by way of St. Joseph and Hannibal, it is said to-day that the Governor has given positive orders that the repairs shall be prevented at all hazards.

The Arsenal here has been left in command of Maj. Scobell of the first regiment and Col. Harding, while Gen. Sweeney, a Captain of the regular army, commands the Home Guards. There are still 6,500 well armed Federal troops here, including reserves.

The most remarkable and commendable dispatch was manifested in fitting out this Missouri river expedition. In twenty-four hours time from when the order was first received, they were ready to start. All the troops went off with the greatest enthusiasm at the prospect of active service, for which they got prepared.

An important capture was made to-day in the arrest by the Federal troops of State Treasurer Morrison, intercepted on his way to Jefferson City, with \$50,000 in gold coin. It is said the money was turned over for the express purpose of being sent to Arkansas to buy arms.

In the case of G. W. Barrett, re-arrested for treason, before Judge Treat, in the United States District Court to-day examination was waived, and the prisoner released in \$10,000 bonds for trial before the United States Circuit Court on the 8th of July.

Hermann, Mo., June 13.

It is reported that the State troops have a battery on Dodd's Island, just below the mouth of Osage river, and that there are no troops at Osage bridge.

A steamer just from Jefferson City reports troops concentrating there rapidly, 12,000 being reported also reported on the way from Saline county, Gov. Jackson's residence, and 500 from Cooper county, both secession strongholds.

Cairo, June 13.

Major General McClellan arrived here this morning, and was most cordially received by General Prentiss, and officers and soldiers under his command. This afternoon a grand brigade parade and review took place in honor of General McClellan. Over 6,000 men were in the line. The General at the conclusion of the parade, expressed his admiration of the troops in the highest terms; he said it was the finest drilled body of volunteers he had ever seen since he had been in command of the Western Division of the army.

Frederick, Md., June 14.
The special agent of the associated press has just returned from Maryland, bringing, overlooking Harper's Ferry, which point he left after seven o'clock this evening.

The Confederate army had mainly left the place, only about two thousand remaining.

The route of the main body was by the turnpike leading to Charleston and Shepherdstown, but their precise destination is not known, as they were lost in the distance, and no one in the vicinity was sufficiently informed to state where they were going.

The work of demolition is nearly complete. The bridge is entirely destroyed, and also the telegraph lines and the rifle factory. No government property remains, except the officers' houses on the hills back of the town. Only two out of the twenty army buildings are saved.

The loss to the United States Government is nearly \$500,000, and to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad nearly as much.

Cincinnati, June 13.

John A. Skiff, a commission merchant on Walnut street, was yesterday arrested and taken before a U. S. Commissioner, on a charge of treason; it was alleged that Skiff, within a few weeks past, had sent large quantities of butter to the extreme South. The butter was packed in old barrels. The accused was committed to jail last night.

New York, June 15.
The schooner Savannah, a privateer in charge of Midshipman Cook, arrived this afternoon with the Stars and Stripes flying in triumph over the Secession flag captured by the brig Perry about sixty miles off Charleston.

Washington, June 15.
More troops went into Virginia today.

Hon. H. May, newly elected Congressman from the Baltimore district, called on his friends that he is an out and out Union man.

The election throughout the whole State is an entire Union triumph.

Government is negotiating for the purchase of three steamers at Baltimore for war vessels.

Arrangements will be made in a few days to prevent the publication of important movements of our troops, especially those having reference to the rebels.

St. Louis, June 15.
The Democrat learns that two thousand five hundred troops, composed of two Iowa Regiments, Col. Curtis, and a battalion of Illinois troops from Quincy, are expected to form a junction with Gen. Lyon at Jefferson City tomorrow.

Officers of the Missouri river steamers who arrived today, say the impression prevailed that Gov. Jackson would make the first stand at Booneville. Cannon and shot had been brought from Jefferson City, and preparations are being made for resistance at that point. Booneville is situated on a bluff about 45 miles from Jefferson City.

The Evening News learns from a gentleman just from Fort Smith, Arkansas, that Ben McCulloch is there at the head of 10,000 troops, many of them Cherokee Indians, well armed and mounted on Mustang ponies, ready to march into Missouri at a given signal. This news needs confirmation.

Gov. Jackson was at Booneville yesterday, with a body guard of 120 men.

Point of Rocks, June 15.
The World's special gives additional particulars of the Ferry evacuation. It appears that flint lock muskets, sugar, coffee, cotton, machinery, &c., which they could not take away, were thrown into the river. Nothing was left of any value.

The rebels received information that the Federal troops were going to Winchester to fortify it, and cut their retreat off, which caused their retreat to that place, where they will be reinforced from Richmond. It seems there were from 10,000 to 20,000 troops at the Ferry.

The Kentucky and Missouri troops say they came to fight, and wanted to go and take Washington on their own account. At Point of Rocks sixty-four rebel cavalry were reported across the river. The rear of the main body of the rebels was only ten miles from the Ferry.

A detachment guarding a propeller, sent here from Annapolis with stores, etc., was attacked on their return below Aquia Creek, on Saturday. Several shots were fired by the rebels, and returned with grape and canister. No injury was done.

Washington, June 16.
[Herald's dispatch.]—There is reason for confident belief that Gen. Scott intends to keep the rebel chiefs on the back track, at least until they shall have evacuated Virginia and Tennessee. The whole rebel force except the rear guard at Manassas Junction is said to be returning to Richmond.

Every point on the Potomac from Williamsport to Aquia Creek is now guarded by Federal troops.

An army officer has just arrived here from Cairo with dispatches for General Scott. He states that intelligence had been received there that the rebel force under command of Gen. Pillow had everything in readiness and was expecting to move towards Cairo on the 15th.

They have transports sufficient to carry 18,000 or 20,000 men. The commander at Cairo had no doubt of his ability to resist any force the rebels might bring against him. It appears from information communicated to our officers that Pillow was expecting aid from Kentucky and Missouri, the Governors of those States having given him assurances to that effect. Arrangements have been made by the United States, which would prevent any such aid. It is understood to be the intention of the Government to request of the commanding officers in the Southwest to concentrate more troops in that vicinity.

Washington, June 17.
No indication has yet been given by the administration in regard to the course to be pursued toward the privateersman captured on Saturday. The prevailing impression is they will be hung, though it is feared that in retaliation many good Union men will be made to suffer.

Baltimore, June 17.
A person just arrived from Newport News reports a skirmish there this morning. Three companies sent by Col. Phelps of the First Vermont Regiment to drive in cattle belonging to secessionists were fired upon by a company of light horse, and three men wounded. The rebels escaped and the detachment succeeded in its purpose, the rebels evidently thinking a large body of troops at the point, seven miles above Newport News on the same side of the river. Steamers come down the river daily. An attack from that quarter is anticipated.

The experiment with Sawyer's American rifle cannon at the Rip Raps last evening was a brilliant success. Sewall's Point is clearly in range of their guns. Seven out of eleven 48 pound shells exploded a short distance from the rebel camp and one of them over their entrenchments. It created a sensation among secessionists.

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The capital of Missouri was taken possession of at two o'clock this afternoon, on the arrival of the steamer Jatan, by companies of Col. Blair's regiment of Missouri volunteers, under the command of Lieut. Col. Andrews, and a company of regular artillery under the command of Brigadier General Lyon. The balance of the force remained on board the J. C. Swen until further orders.

A company of regulars under Maj. Corant thoroughly searched the country for contraband articles, and found some wheels and other parts of artillery carriages. No violence was offered.

Gov. Jackson and the other leading secessionists left here on the steamer White Cloud, for Booneville, at 4 P. M. on the 13th. Much disappointment was manifested by the troops on finding that the enemy had fled. The officers however expressed no surprise, they having been previously informed of the evacuation.

The troops under the command of Lieut. Col. Andrews are now occupying the State House. One or two houses have been searched for secession flags, but none have been found.

Point of Rocks, June 15.
Obstructions of the B. & O. R. R. at this point have been removed and the road was re-opened to Harper's Ferry this morning.

An immense mass of rocks projected into the canal, leaving sufficient space however, for the passage of boats. The obstructions can be easily removed without blasting.

The culverts which were attempted to have been blown up are now fully repaired.

A picket guard of cavalry is stationed on the Virginia side, within sight of this point. They are few in number—not more than six or eight.

Wheeling, June 17.
In the Convention to-day Mr. Pierpont of Marion county, made a strong speech in favor of the declaration. On motion of Mr. Dorsey, of Monongalia, the declaration was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Carlisle obtained leave to report an ordinance for organizing the financial bureau of the State, by which no sheriff or other depositor of public funds is permitted, on penalty of losing his office, to pay money to the Richmond authorities, or to any one but the authorities hereafter to be provided. Mr. Dorsey moved the bill be put upon its passage, and called for the yeas and nays. Yeas 56—not a vote in the negative.

St. Louis, June 17.
Report says that Brigadier General Stack, while mustering troops into the service of the State at Chillicothe, was taken prisoner by Col. Curtis, of the United States Volunteers on their way to St. Joseph. It is understood that Stack will be taken to Fort Leavenworth.

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DEATH TO SECESSION.

Michael Genter,
DEALER IN
STOVES, TINWARE,
etc., etc., etc.,
TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA.

HAVING lately received a supply of improved Cook Stoves, I am now offering them at remarkably low prices for cash. All who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine my stoves before going elsewhere, as I am confident I can sell them as cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the country.

Jobbing attended to with punctuality and despatch, at prices to suit the times.

Particular attention paid to the roofing and gutting.

Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10 cents do for old copper.

Taylor Falls, May 30, 1861.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAUT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage of mortgage, made and executed on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1857, and bearing date on that day, by Martin Smith and John Smith, all of the county of Chicago, (then Territory now State of Minnesota, as mortgagors, and Belinda R. Bonesteel, of the city of Paul du Lac, State of Wisconsin, as mortgagee.

Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note bearing even date with said mortgage, and signed by said John Smith and Martin Smith, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the said Chicago County, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, in Book "17" of mortgages, pages 292 and 293. There is now claimed to be due and is due upon said note and mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred eighty seven and 62/100 (\$187.62) dollars; and no suit or proceedings at law for the collection of the same, or any part thereof, having been had or instituted. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and in pursuance of the statutes in such cases made and provided, the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit:

All of that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Chicago, Territory (now State) of Minnesota, described as follows: The south east quarter of the north west quarter, and the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-six, (26) township thirty-four, (34) range of twenty, (20) west, containing eighty acres of land, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any way appertaining, shall be sold at public auction (to the highest bidder, for cash, at the office of the Register of Deeds, in Taylor Falls, in said county of Chicago, by the Sheriff of said county, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

BEILINDA R. BONESTEEL,
Mortgagee.

Wm. M. McCune,
Attorney for said Mortgagee.

Dated May 24, 1861. 15 71

S A W MILL

—AND—

WATER POWER,

FOR SALE.

THE St. Croix Manufacturing and Improvement Company offer their Saw Mill and Water Power for sale. It is situated at the

FALLS OF ST. CROIX,

POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

The head of navigation, and is nearer to the great pineries of the St. Croix river and its tributaries, than any other mill property.—The Mill is in

Good Running Order,

CONTAINING

One Muley, Four Sash

—AND—

One Circular Saw.

—ALSO—

Lathe and Shingle Machines,

Capable of turning out from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet of lumber per day. Piers and Booms are all in good order.

ALSO,

Water power will be leased or sold at reasonable prices, to run mills for the manufacture of

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,

SPOKES & WAGONS,

In short, all articles fabricated from wood.—The materials for such manufactures abound in and around the falls.

ALSO,

A GRIST MILL

Complete, with two run of stone, capable of being increased to four—in fine order and turned by the water from springs which have never failed.

ALSO,

A great number of

TOWN LOTS,

With or without houses,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

All persons desiring to locate in the Northwest, would do well to give this place an examination before concluding finally to settle. Its position, at the head of navigation, the nearest point on the navigable waters of the Mississippi to Lake Superior, and its immense manufacturing facilities, destined to be, at no distant day, a most important point, as to wealth and population.

Any further information will be given by addressing R. C. MURPHY, President, St. Croix Falls, Wis., Feb. 23. n1-1f

Sunrise House.

SUNRISE CITY - - - MINNESOTA,
N. F. Taylor Proprietor.

THE above house is comfortably furnished and no pains will be spared to make the stay of travelers pleasant in every particular. There is a good stable attached to the premises, with careful ostlers always in attendance. n41-6 m

LATH and Lumber given in exchange for flour, wheat, oats and pork.
W. H. C. FOLSOM

Furniture! Furniture!!



THOMPSON & JONES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND
DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order, upon the shortest notice.

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DESKS, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Childrens' Cribs,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order, Enamelled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing sash, doors and blinds, all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Painting, Moulding, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.

June 21, 1860. 18 y

Direct and Expeditious Route

TO ALL PORTS

NORTH AND NORTH WEST

to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. via

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

All steamers going down the Mississippi river connect at

LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask for tickets by

MINNESOTA JUNCTION,

where the trains from La Crosse connect with trains on C. & N. W. Railway for Chicago.

Without Change of Cars,

Passengers going by Prairie du Chien will ask for tickets by JAMESVILLE.

The time by this favorite route is always as quick as any other, and passengers avoid

ALL DELAYS ON THE RIVER, &c.

By recent arrangements

Baggage is Checked Through

from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien via Chicago and North Western Railway, to New York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c., thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No Omnibus Charges in Chicago

Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota Junction or Jamesville.

Through tickets by this route can be had at all Rail Road and boat agents on the river.

Geo. S. DUNLAP, Supt.
E. DE WITT ROUSSEAU, Gen'l Ticket Agt.
MARK HEDBICKS, North Western Agent.

Regular Tri-Weekly

ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET,

ENTERPRISE,

GEORGE POOK, MASTER.

R. C. EDEN, Clerk.

WILL LEAVE Taylor Falls Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Prescott, returning on alternate days, and forming a direct connection with the Railroad and St. Louis packets. For freight or passage apply at the clerk's office.

ST. Croixian please copy.

OLD Newspapers for wrapping paper, for sale at this Office at 50 cents per hundred.

FOR THE EAST.

1861. 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. R. R.

Through to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route from all points North and Northwest to Madison, Janesville, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c.

Passengers by this route avoid changing from boat to cars between twelve and five o'clock in the morning, and the long omnibus ride at Milwaukee to such as go to Chicago.

The boats of this line carry no produce to La Crosse, will have no detention at this point, and the public may depend on sure connections at Prairie du Chien.

Baggage will be checked through to all points East and South, thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No omnibus changes in Chicago.

The time by this favorite route is always as quick, and the fare will be always as low as by any other route.

Superior Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Be sure to purchase Tickets via Prairie du Chien.

For through tickets apply to

C. L. Chase, under the Winslow House, St. Anthony.

J. H. Thompson, under the Nicolet House, Minneapolis.

D. W. Armstrong Stillwater;

George W. Seymour, Taylor Falls;

And of all the Agents between St. Paul and Prairie du Chien.

Chas. Thompson, Ticket Agent, Corner Jackson street and Levee.

Bornp & Champlin, Freight Agents.

Wm. Jarvis, Superintendent.

E. B. Bason, General Ticket Agent.

Barnes & Hutchins,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

GENERAL RAILROAD

—AND—

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

NO. 2, LEVEE,

Prescott, - - - - - Vis

n1-1y

Dill & Broth,

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

Wines, Liquors & Segars.

BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

BROAD STREET - - - - - PRESCOTT, WIS.

n1-1y

Oliver Gibbs, Jr.

PRESCOTT, PIERCE CO., WISCONSIN.

WILL buy and sell lands on Commission, pay taxes and attend interests of non-residents generally, buy and sell Land Warrants, negotiate Loans, &c., &c.

Also Commission of deeds for all the Northern States. n1-1y

PUTNAM HOUSE,

E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR.

Stillwater, Min.

THE Proprietor, having thoroughly renovated, remodeled and refurnished the above house, is happy to announce that it is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. Having had seven years' experience at the business, I trust I shall not be considered a "gasser" when I say that I am bound to keep as good a hotel as there is in the country.

Board 75 cts per day.

Attached to the house is a good stable with careful and attentive ostlers always in attendance.

Passengers taken to and from the boats free of charge. 14 1y

Bateaux and Skiffs.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, a my shop near the Chicago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates.

PETER ABEAR. n1-1f

Attention Everybody!

WM. YEO,

At the St. Croix Grist Mill,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the very best brands of flour in sacks, that cannot be surpassed by any foreign importation. He can also furnish, at the shortest notice, the best quality of corn meal and river flour for table use. Always in store, wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats, and shorts, which will be disposed of cheap for cash. 24-1y

LAND WARRANTS.

ALL sizes on hand and for sale by

St. Croix Wisconsin, 42 3m

Bateaux for Sale.

BATEAUX and other boats always on hand and made to order, on short notice, at the Snake River dam.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF LUMBER

kept on hand, and can be delivered at any point on the river, between this place and Taylor Falls, at prices to suit the times.

EMIL MUNCH, 4-On* Chengwattana, Pine Co., Min.

ALL kinds of Blanks for sale cheap for cash at this office.

W. S. Peck,

HOUSE, SIGN, DECORATIVE,

—AND—

Ornamental Painter.

IMITATOR OF

WOOD AND MARBLE,

&c., &c., &c.

ALL work neatly and thoroughly done. No pains spared to keep pace with all modern improvements in the Art. Job Work respectfully solicited from adjoining towns.

Paper hanging and whitewashing done with neatness and dispatch.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

T. B. CAMPBELL,

(Successor to G. G. Griswold)

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES,

HOSIERY AND

RUBBER GOODS,

W U N D E R B E R R 23

BERNHIMER'S BLOCK

Third Street, St. Paul, Minn

Anton Baier,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Bench Street,

Taylor Falls, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style and of materials warranted to give satisfaction. I am bound to keep my work, and stick like wax to the last: so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money. n1-1y

Taylor Falls, Feb 23.

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

A GOOD assortment constantly on hand and made to order from the best of stock, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEBENTURES.

Dr. De Montreville,

DENTIST.

HAVING now permanently located on his farm near Stillwater, will, on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

of each week only, attend to the duties of his profession, in all of its branches, at the residence of Person's store, on Main near Chestnut Street, Stillwater, Minnesota. 20 1f

J. C. Bulton,

—AND—

Attorney at Law,

General Land Agent.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the counties of St. Croix, Polk, Pierce, Burnett, and all collections promptly attended to. Office at Prescott, Wis. n2-1y

Merchants' Hotel.

St. Paul, MINNESOTA.

E. C. BELOTE, PROPRIETOR.

ONE SQUARE FROM THE

STEAMBOAT - - - - - LANDING.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE AND DEPOT.

Stages leave this House daily for all parts of the State.

S. C. WHITCHER,

LIVERY AND

SALE STABLE.

CO. NE. O. FOUR & ROBERT TREETS,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Can supply Pleasure Parties and others with the best of Livery, on short notice and on reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or week. 28-1y-w

STRICKLAND & CO.

Book, Stationery,

And School Book Jobbers,

MILWAUKEE,

Are offering in large or small quantities, the largest stock in the West, at prices which must prove satisfactory to all customers.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Printers, Bookbinders, and dealers in Wall Paper, American Sabbath School Union Publications.

J. SPENCE WHITE. H. A. JAY.

White & Jay,

Attorneys at Law,

Prescott, Wisconsin.

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, June 27, 1861.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, if the writer is a proper person, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Tattle is our authorized agent at St. Paul. His receipt will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in St. Paul. His receipt will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

Receives & Lusk are our authorized agents in Chicago. Their receipt will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

J. O. & Co. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

Latest News.

By Tuesday evening's mail we have dispatches to the 24th. It is still asserted that it is the intention of Beauregard to advance on the Federal lines. The 23d was the day fixed for an attack on Washington.

The Government has ascertained that an extensive spy system is in operation for the benefit of the rebels. It is said that letters are sent daily from Washington South.

Baltimore, although apparently quiet on the surface, is profoundly agitated underneath, and is only held in check through fear. At any indication of an outbreak, Major General Banks will undoubtedly shell the city from Fort McHenry.

Commodore Vanderbilt has offered the Government the steamer Vanderbilt as a present.

An order has been issued, including Tennessee in the military district under command of Brigadier General Anderson. Messrs Johnson and Etheridge have been assured by the War Department that the Union men of Tennessee will be sustained by the strong arm of the Government. A provisional government, similar to that framed by the Wheeling Convention, will probably be organized by the loyal citizens of Eastern Tennessee.

On the 24th an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was to be held, at which Gen. Scott and his staff, and Mayor General Butler, Banks and Dix were to be present. On account of a change in the plans of the rebels, it was thought Gen. Scott had some new project to submit at this council of War.

Samuel Terre, a flour merchant of Baltimore, has been held to bail in the sum of twenty thousand dollars for treason. He was charged with placing anchors across the railroad track on the 19th of April.

Another battle occurred near the town of Cole Camp, in Missouri, recently, in which the Union forces, some 800 home guards, under Capt. Cook, were overpowered by superior numbers. The loss on the Union side was 18 killed, 20 wounded and 50 taken prisoners. The rebels had 40 men killed.

Departure of the First Minnesota Regiment.

The First Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, Col. Gorman, departed from Fort Snelling for Washington, via Harrisburgh, on Saturday morning last, on the steamers Northern Belle and War Eagle. The boats arrived at the upper levee, St. Paul, at an early hour, where they embarked, and after marching through the principal streets of the city and taking leave of friends, again embarked at the lower levee and went sailing down the Father of Waters in good spirits, to meet the enemies of their country, probably, upon the field of battle. The Press says that a braver or more patriotic body of men has not gone from any State, since our unfortunate national troubles began. Their career henceforward will be noted with unusual interest, their fellow-citizens having full confidence that wherever the fortunes of war may lead them, they will render a good account of themselves.

Washington.

The old question of an attack upon Washington, says a cotemporary, is again placed before the public by recent reported movements of the rebel troops. Beauregard is advancing to the Potomac for some object—with how great a force our present advice do not determine. This, of course, is an essential element in arriving at his plans. If he has with him all his forces, he intends to bring on and engagement which may be in progress while we are writing. There is no doubt that Gen. Scott has latterly been alarmed upon this point. The extraordinary and sudden activity of troops is conclusive of this. Regiments are being accepted and ordered in from all directions, and all signs evince that a defensive position until fall has been abandoned by the government, and that it anticipates an immediate struggle in Virginia, probably near the Potomac. It is certain that all the interests of the rebels point to an action at that place. A retreat even to Richmond would be demoralizing to their soldiers and people. They must either fight between Manassas Junction and the capital, or abandon the State, for every day will increase the numbers and efficiency of the Federal army. A continuance of the delay which has characterized their movements will result in their discomfort and ruin. Hence we think there is truth in the report of an advance to the Potomac. If there is not, secession is too weak to fight in Virginia.

Through the energetic action of Gen. Lyon and Frank Blair, Jr., this State has been prevented from plunging into the fatal whirlpool of secession, where that arch traitor, Jackson, has been endeavoring, for the past few months, to hurl it. Our latest and most reliable reports from that quarter, are that a fight occurred at Boonville, a town about 30 miles from Jefferson City, in which the rebels were pretty effectually "cleaned out." Their loss was considerable. Traitor Jackson has fled, and it is supposed he has gone to Arkansas. It is also reported that many secessionists are deserting and coming over to the Union. With such men as Lyon and Blair to lead the Union forces, it is useless for the traitors to attempt to get Missouri out of the Union, for "that little thing can't be did." "Not if the court understands herself, and she thinks she do."

ANOTHER CRASH—WISCONSIN WILD CAT ON THE FALL.—On Saturday last, in Milwaukee, a large batch of Wild Cats was thrown out by the Milwaukee Banks, and the agreement, originating with them, to protect Wisconsin money until December, has thus been blown to the winds and the community thereby swindled out of thousands of dollars. The telegraph brings us news of a terrible riot in Milwaukee, caused by the action of the Banks. Who can wonder at it. The following named banks are now only taken on special deposit, in Milwaukee: Bank of Columbia, Bank of Green Bay, Bank of Portage, City Bank of Kenosha, Dodge County Bank, E. R. Mackley & Co's. Bank, La Crosse County Bank, Northern Bank, Waupun Bank, Wisconsin Finery Bank.

VIRGINIA.—A Provisional State Government has been established in Virginia by the loyal men, in Convention at Wheeling, on the morning of the 20th, the declaration was signed, and State officers elected. Frank H. Pierpont, of Marion County, was elected Governor, and David Paisley, of Marion County, Lieut. Governor. A Governor's Council was also elected. The Governor was inaugurated in the afternoon of the same day, taking, in addition to the usual oath, one of stringent opposition to the Richmond usurpers. Wheeling was in a blaze of excitement, with fire-works, bells ringing and cannon firing.

GOV. HICKS AND THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Hicks recently sent a vigorous communication to the House of Delegates of the Maryland Legislature in relation to appointing a committee to examine the executive records and report "the precise character of the relations established by the Executive of this State with the Federal Government." The Governor declares the appointment of the Committee a reflection upon the dignity of his office and conceived in a spirit of partisan hostility.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The Memphis Appeal contains the return of the recent election in Tennessee, from all the counties and camps, and makes the following footings: for Secession, 10,125, for the Union 40,085. In Eastern Tennessee the vote is for the Union 31,710, for Secession 13,423; Union majority, 18,287. The call for a Convention is defeated by a considerable majority.

We learn that a man employed as a deck-hand on the steamer Allen, was lost overboard at Hastings, on Monday morning last. While in the act of rolling a barrel of pork on board, he lost his balance, and together with the barrel went into the river, and was not seen afterward, although diligent search was made for his body. We understand he was a Swede, but are not informed as to his name or residence.

A young man fell overboard from the steamer Enterprise, between Prescott and Stillwater, and was drowned, one day last week. All efforts to recover the body proved unavailing. We did not learn his name.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Johns & Crosley, New York, in another column.

The numerous experiments made for the last few years, to produce a substitute for tin, slate and shingle roofs, have at last led to a perfect triumph in the Gutta Percha Cement Roofing offered by these gentlemen.

Possessing in a great degree, the features of elasticity, (which is a qualification of a Cement Roofing actually necessary and long sought after,) durability and cheapness, combined with the fact that it is weather and fire proof, its general adoption cannot be too earnestly urged. Their Gutta Percha Cement for repairing Metal Roofs of all kinds, and for preserving all metals from rust and corrosion—from its great durability and cheapness, is fast superseding paints of every description heretofore used for such purposes.

These materials (for which the first Premiums have been awarded by the American Institute and many of the principal State Fairs throughout the country,) are recommended in the highest terms by the New York & Erie R. R. Co., and many of the principal Railroads North and South, and also by the officers of the leading Insurance Companies throughout the country.

DEAMS.—Some of the farmers in the vicinity of this place have been somewhat troubled of late by these rapacious animals, which appear to abound to a great extent hereabouts this season. Not long since, Mr. David Smith, who lives about five miles from here, just back of Francoconia, had a large hog taken by one of them. This is the second hog Mr. Smith has lost by bears, since his residence here.

HOT WEATHER.—The weather up to Monday was exceedingly hot, the thermometer having ranged from 85° to 90° above zero in the shade, nearly all the time. Perhaps some of our Eastern friends, who think Minnesota too far North to grow "caww," had better pay a visit at this season of the year. If the weather of the past week would not "sweat them out," we are greatly mistaken.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The Sabbath School of this place is to have a celebration on the coming 4th of July. A dinner will be served in the grove near Mr. Wm. Colby's residence, and a grand time is anticipated. The patrons of the School, and our citizens generally, are cordially invited to participate in making the occasion pleasant to all.

SHOWER.—One of the heaviest showers of the season occurred here on Tuesday morning last. The rain came down in torrents, and for a time our streets presented the appearance of a miniature river. The gardeners in town, however, were greatly benefitted thereby, and one can now almost see them grow.

A PHENOMENON.—On Thursday morning last, we were visited by a shower in this vicinity, accompanied by which was what appeared to us very much like sulphur. The ground in many places, and the water that fell during the shower, was completely covered with this yellowish substance. Can any one account for it?

We received from Frank Keep, on Monday night, a package of papers, among which was a copy of the daily Milwaukee Sentinel, of Monday morning. Even in this fast age of steamboats, railroads and telegraphs, we call this exceedingly fast traveling. Frank, of course, has our thanks for the favor.

The steamer Enterprise on her trip down, on Monday morning last, met with an accident just after leaving the levee, and was compelled to lay up two or three hours for repairs. We did not learn the extent or character of the injuries done.

Godley, for July, has been received and is filled with excellent reading. Its fashion plates, etc., are the best issued by any magazine, and alone are worth double its subscription price.

St. Louis, June 22.

Capt. Totten's command returned to Syracuse yesterday afternoon, having given up pursuit of Jackson at Florence, ten miles, below.

A half car load of powder was seized at Tipton. About the same amount of lead was seized at Syracuse yesterday.

Franklin, the engineer engaged in burning bridges, was arrested at Tipton.

S. H. McCulloch, cousin of Ben., is also a prisoner there.

The Republican learns that Gen. Price was at Lexington Wednesday, sick.

Troops were flocking rapidly to the State standard.

Gen. Raines had arrived in advance of some 1500 troops from the South-west. Gen. Lyons is understood to be waiting at Boonville for reinforcement to reach there.

Between 3000 and 4000 troops are collected in Jackson County.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 20.

[Special to Tribune.]—Gen. McDowell visited Gen. Scott to-day with plans and a proposition to capture the enemy immediately. Gen. Scott answered, no, sir, no.

The Ohio camp is supposed to be directly menaced; their picket flags are visible from Gen. Schenck's headquarters.

The Department knows nothing of landing our troops at Savannah or elsewhere on the Southern coast.

It should be understood that a large number of the regiments accepted by the Government within a few weeks, were accepted on condition that they should be ready to move within a specified time. Not a few have failed to comply with this stipulation. There is more room for new regiments than there might otherwise be. No full regiment ready within ten days will likely be refused.

The Secretary of War telegraphed to-day to Gov. Curtin for more troops. A similar message, we learn, has been sent to Gov. Morgan and other States. It is deemed desirable that regiments now accepted should be ready for the field at the earliest moment.

The Board of Army Surgeons meet to-morrow to examine applicants for surgeons to fill vacancies in the army. No one will be appointed unless certified for by the Board as duly qualified. A contract for six hundred of the Griffin guns was awarded to-day. Gen. Meigs strongly recommends it.

There are from 25,000 to 30,000 troops on the Virginia side within ten miles of the Potomac. On this side there are from 20,000 to 40,000 ready to cross at a moment's notice. Should the enemy advance on Fairfax, they will meet not only the number of troops first named, but the flank movement will be made by a force at least 10,000 strong, stationed on the river six miles above the city. The Federal army will be fully 30,000 men, while that of the rebels can be no more than 15,000 or 20,000 at the farthest.

The citizens of adjoining counties of Virginia were arriving almost hourly in Alexandria to-day, afraid, to escape being impressed into service. Guards are scouring these counties with lists of voters against the ordinance of secession, and arresting all they can get hold of taking them to Manassas Junction. Many who were escaping were fired upon by the rebels. The object in arresting them is to impress them into service against the Federal Government.

The War Department has discovered female secessionists carrying on regular correspondence with Beauregard via Mt. Vernon.

The National Republican this morning says it is probable Congress will place means at the disposal of the President for the colonization of as many of our colored people as desire to emigrate to Hayti, and that the contraband slaves now held by the Federal troops will be included in this measure.

Washington, June 21.

[Special to Post.]—A party of rebels came up the Potomac last night, and attempted to fire Long Bridge. They were fired upon by our troops. Four or five were killed; a number wounded, and the balance, nineteen in number, taken prisoners, and are now at the arsenal. The rebels were provided with powder and matches to destroy the bridge. The number killed is probably exaggerated.

All army surgeons connected with regiments were ordered over the Potomac late last night.

[Special to Commercial.]—Officers of the army say unless a collision occurs before to-morrow evening there is little chance of any taking place at any time. There is a confirmed conviction here that the rebels are outfought and must fight or surrender.

[Post dispatch.]—This morning the rebels were concentrating in a large force at Fairfax Court House. Every movement indicates an attack on our lines within a short time. It is believed that Beauregard can concentrate 60,000 troops at any given point within a week. Undoubtedly he has large forces at command and it is not improbable that he will be forced to make a speedy advance movement to-day.

Advices have been received from the camp of the Confederate troops, near Vienna. No new movements had taken place. Our troops in occupation of Vienna are fully prepared for any attack. A strict examination of the causes of the lamentable affair at Vienna has resulted in the exculpation of the engineer of the train which took up the Ohio troops. The responsibility of the blunder, which resulted so disastrously to our troops, rests upon Gen. Schenck.

Grafton, June 18.

The rebels at Huttonville are under command of the States Adjutant General Garnett, who supports Jackson and Hottel. They have advanced within thirteen miles of Philadelphia—force not known. Look for exciting news soon.

An expedition left for Pruntytown to-day to capture a settlement of secession forces in that neighborhood, also at Cheat river.

A cargo of Colt's revolvers arrived to-day by Indianapolis.

Fort Union men hung at Martinsburg for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States army, the day before Harper's Ferry was evacuated.

Two hundred more horses and one hundred wagons are on the way from Parkersburg.

A gentleman who left Richmond recently and came across the country via Winchester, Brown and Piedmont, confirms the report of large masses of men moving toward Staunton and Huttonville, under command of Gov. Wise. One reports 20,000 at Huttonville, and 50,000 coming. This informant was evidently scared.

Grafton, June 18.

A courier has just arrived from Philadelphia. It is ascertained that the rebels, twelve hundred strong, are encamped about twelve miles from there, on the Beverly road, with reinforcements from four thousand to six thousand strong advancing.

It is said they include three South Carolina regiments. An attack on Philadelphia is hourly expected.

Wm. Griffin and Wm. Martin, of company K, of the Ohio fourteenth regiment were killed by concealed foes while scouting within five miles of Philadelphia on the Beverly pike. A third scout had his clothes riddled with bullets.

Washington, June 19.

Yesterday a. m. the enemy attempted to make a cross of Goose Creek in a ferry boat opposite Edwards's Ferry, with a force estimated at 800 to 900 men.

Col. Stone had given orders that if any attempt was made to move the boat, to fire upon them.

In compliance with these orders, Lieut. Hasbrook fired a spherical case shot, which covered the boat with a shower of bullets and fragments.

The boat was rapidly drawn back to shore. The enemy then formed in a line along the bank and commenced firing. But a few directed spherical case shots soon dispersed them, and sent them flying towards Leesburg. It is true that the masked battery at Vienna had been taken also the report that Federal troops have taken quiet possession of Fairfax. There is official authority for both those details.

Col. Ward Roper's sword, which Major Winthrop wore when he fell, has been sent to North Carolina, as a trophy.

St. Louis, June 19.

Special to the Republican gives further particulars of the battle at Boonville. Federal troops landed five miles below encampment. State forces and their battery near Boonville, pointed towards the river, but was circumscribed by the Federal troops and proved useless. Gen. Lyon immediately advanced on State forces and was met, when firing commenced. Balance of the description substantially the same as reported last night. Jackson was about a mile off, surrounded by Capt. Kelley's Company, as body guard.

It is reported that he was severely rimanded during the engagement by his own party, for cowardice and a lack of discretion.

Colonel Parsons was not in the fight, having previously been reported sick. Boonville was not injured, no shots having been fired into her. Sunday morning pickets brought reports that seven steamboats were coming up the river with Federal troops. A consultation immediately had between the Governor and Gen. Price, and the Governor ordered the State troops to disband, not being able to sustain themselves against such a force. The troops, however, were determined to have a fight. Col. Remondino then became disaffected and resigned. A few hours later the reports about steamers proved untrue, and the Governor ordered the troops to prepare for resistance, appointing Mr. Little to command. There is no reliable report as to the number killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

It is reported that Gen. Lyon once had the State troops in a position where he could have killed them in large numbers, but he ordered the firing to cease, and proceed to make prisoners.

It is said that State troops are gathering in counties west of here, and another stand will be made in Jackson county. Advices from Kansas City, via Saint Joseph, gives the following account of the engagement near Independence, on Thursday last, briefly alluded to yesterday:

A detachment of Federal forces, under Capt. Stanley, with a flag of truce, visited the camp of the State troops to ascertain the purpose of Capt. Hallaway. During the conference Stanley observed movements being made with a design to attack him, he ordered a retreat. His detachment, while retiring, was fired upon by the State troops, at an order given by a private; but the fire was so irregular that they killed their own commander, Capt. Hallaway. B. Clanshaw and several others of their men were severely wounded. Stanley's men did not retreat, having orders not to do so under any circumstances, Stanley retreated to Kansas City and reported the affair, when Capt. Prince with a strong body of troops attacked and routed the State forces capturing thirty horses and a large lot of baggage.

There are now 2,500 Union State troops and volunteers at Kansas City. General McClellan is expected here to-morrow.

Brigadier General Sweeney of the Home Guards is making thorough investigation of the firing upon citizens by volunteers on Monday.

Lane, Ogles Co., Ill., June 19.

I. D. Burke, a rebel secessionist, was hung to-day by the citizens from the third story of the Court House building. He was charged with causing the destructive fire here on the 7th of this month and in December last. His guilt was fully established, also proved that he had planned burning all the business part of the town.

Louisville, June 19.

The Memphis Appeal of the 18th says that 150 head of Texas cattle were received there, also large lots of powder and lead.

Washington, June 19.

[Special to Chicago Tribune.]—I have to-day visited the scene of Monday's disaster to Gen. Schenck's troops, on the London and Hampshire railroad. Two Ohio, two Connecticut and the New York sixtieth are encamped within a short distance of each other, about six miles east of Vienna. The rebel forces have all been withdrawn from the point where the masked battery opened on the train.

While there I met several residents of

the little town of Vienna, in the Ohio camp. They all stated that over two thousand rebels retreated through their village, within two hours after the attack. Although nearly seven times stronger than the Ohio troops they dared not open an attack on them. The varied descriptions of their flight were amusing. There are now no rebel forces this side of Fairfax Court House.

In consequence of the retreat of the rebels from Harper's Ferry, the vicinity of Washington is likely to be again the theatre of action. Both armies will be largely reinforced. It is thought that the Government will have fifty thousand effective men concentrated on the other side of the Potomac in less than a week.

The list of appointments for the new regiments of the regular army was made public to-day. About one-third of these are civilians, mainly in the lower ranks, young men named to Lieutenancies. Captain Doubleday is made Major for his services in Fort Sumpter. Many of the appointments are made from among regiments of the best drilled New York militia; and a number of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the army are among the new Second Lieutenants.

The President will receive no new visitors between this time and the meeting of Congress, being busily engaged in the preparation of his message, and important public business requiring his careful attention.

Gen. McDowell reconnoitered the country to-day in the neighborhood of the Ohio regiments on the outposts, with a view to the construction of outposts; hence it is believed that no immediate advance can be expected.

Grafton, June 19.

Information, thought to be reliable, says that fifteen hundred Confederate troops are in the neighborhood of Beverly and Philadelphia, and that an attack will be made on the latter place. There can be no doubt but the rebels in Western Virginia have been very largely reinforced, and some grand movement is contemplated. The Federal troops will be equal to any emergency. Large reinforcements will probably reach here in a few days. A force sufficient to guard Cheat River Bridge, has been sent forward from here.

The rebel forces from Romney burned the Railroad bridge over New Creek twenty miles west of Cumberland, early this morning, and marched on to Piedmont, which place they now hold. The telegraph wires east of Piedmont were cut by them. Their number is variously estimated from 2,000 to 4,000. Notice was given of their approach to town, and citizens were preparing to leave when the information left. All the engines belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were fired up and sent west to Grafton. The greatest excitement prevailed. A company of citizens were soldiers, who were guarding the bridges, are reported killed. On the approach of the rebels the Piedmont operator closed the telegraph office and fled, and we have no means of ascertaining what damage was being done. Communication by rail between Cumberland and this place is also now cut off.

Washington, June 20.

[Chicago Tribune's dispatch.]—Ex-Governor and Ex-Secretary Floyd has issued a proclamation as "Brigadier General of the Confederate Army," calling upon the people of his military district to arm and organize for the defence of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, against an invasion which he understands is threatened by the Valley of the Kanawha.

There are six regiments of Ohio troops, and three or four from Indiana, ordered to cross the Ohio river at Marietta, and march up the Kanawha valley. Our Sturges rifles have gone to join the expedition, and it is reported that the Hoffman dragoons are ordered to the same field of action and usefulness.

A glance at the map will show the strategic importance of this line of operations. Southwest Virginia is full of loyal people, who only need the presence of national troops to hoist the stars and stripes and proclaim their attachment to the Union. By the time the division reaches the Virginia Springs, the country will be cleared of rebels and pacified and restored to allegiance. A short march further will take the troops to Christiansburg, on the Richmond, Knoxville and Memphis Railroad, and enable them to cut off communications of the rebels with the Southwest, and stop their supplies and reinforcements from that direction.

The division would be placed in communication with the loyal people of Eastern Tennessee, who have just signalled their loyalty by giving 20,000 national Union men to arms. The distance from Christiansburg to Knoxville is but a few hours run on the railroad. We observe by our dispatches that the government has chartered a large number of steamboats at Pittsburgh, to proceed to the mouth of the Great Kanawha. They are doubtless intended for transportation service up the river, which is navigable at all seasons to the mouth of the Gauley river, which is about 100 miles from the Ohio. From thence to Christiansburg there is a good turnpike road.

A force of 20,000 men, vigorously led, can overcome all obstacles which the rebels will be able to interpose. If General Lyon were placed at the head of such a force he would reach the great Southern Railroad in less than twenty days, and have the secessionists wiped out of Eastern Virginia and Southwest Virginia.

The infamous thief and traitor, Floyd, resides at Wytheville, right in the line of the contemplated operations. He is experiencing a paroxysm of fear lest this advancing of troops may be made, and cries out that there is "great danger to our cause from such a movement."

Oh! for a Lyon to lead the bold soldiers of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, on this important expedition. A blow would be struck at the vitals of secession.

CAIRO, June 19.

W. H. Russell, of the London Times, arrived here this evening. He says nothing of Southern affairs, but complains that his correspondence has been tampered with in Southern post offices—some of his letters having been delayed and altered, some not being sent at all.

J. G. Newcomb of New Orleans, was to-day arrested, charged with being a secessionist. He took the oath of allegiance and was discharged.

No news from the South to-day. All quiet here.

Fort Monroe, June 20.

Within a few hours there have been rumors of a large secession force advancing upon Fort Monroe, from the direction of Yorktown. Reconnoissances toward Great Bethel were therefore made this morning under direction of Capt. Smith U. S. A.

Max Weber's regiment of German Turners, with a company of regulars, in charge of two pieces of artillery, left Hampton six hours ago, and have not yet been heard from.

Our picket guard near Little Bethel was yesterday driven in by rebels. *Leis du Dupont* are being formed on Hampton Creek and preparations are being made to rebuild the bridge.

Two persons came in this morning, representing themselves to be escorts from Sewell's Point, but I learn from Gen. Butler that their statements were contradictory, that he was obliged to send them to guard houses as spies.

It is said that the rebels are now erecting strong masked batteries opposite the Rip Raps. Since the successful experiments with Sawyer's gun, important events are expected at that place.

No correct returns of the killed and wounded at Great Bethel have been or ever will be made.

From ten to twenty Virginians come in daily to take the oath of allegiance.

New York, June 21.

The World's correspondent says that information was received by the steamer Africa, that sixty officers in the Prussian army have been granted leave of absence for two years. Their services will soon be tendered to the United States for that length of time.

The Texas troops, numbering 450, now at Fort Hamilton, in consequence of having pledged themselves not to take up arms against the Confederacy have petitioned the War Department for discharge.

We learn from excellent authority that the Bavaria, recently arrested, brought 170 cases of arms and many boxes double the usual size. Number of arms estimated at between 8,000 or 10,000 stand.

St. Louis, June 21.

The First Iowa regiment left Hudson, the junction of the North Missouri Railroad—Tuesday morning, to effect a connection with Gen. Lyon at Boonville. Nothing from the West.

Louisville, June 20.

The Pleysme of the 16th, says there are parties who are endeavoring to capture the steamer Brooklyn for \$100,000. The Mobile Advertiser of the 16th, says three plans have been suggested to the council of defence, to sink or drive off the Niagara from Mobile Point. It adds the Niagara will be obliged to get out of the way of an iron battery, which will soon be after her.

Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, in his message, recommends a law requiring payment of all sums, from the State, to all persons or governments on terms of peace, and advises such policy towards citizens of belligerent states as the rules of war justify. He recommends the issue of treasury notes to pay the expenses of the provisional government—the same to be receivable for currency.

Washington, June 21.

[Times dispatch.]—It is rumored that Col. Harrier is at, or near Fairfax, with batteries and 400 cavalry.

Letters received in this city from one of the middle counties of Kentucky, represent in earnest terms that if the citizens there are not delivered from their present position of neutrality, there is rapidly increasing among them a feeling to stand by the Union at all hazards. The real secessionists are scarce

turned late in the evening, having gone to the neighborhood of Little Bethel. They brought back intelligence of importance. It is understood that the Confederates are concentrating a large force at Yorktown. It is safe to say that important movements are going on at Sewall's Point, also at Willoughby's Point some three miles farther down, and opposite the Rip Raps.

Washington, June 22.
Speaker Allen, of Indiana, leaves here tomorrow for Indianapolis, to lay before Gov. Morton a question of the War Department for four additional regiments from that State, to be taken from the 1st, 2d and 3d Congressional Districts. A large number of companies are already formed in that part of the State, and more are organizing, with a view of immediate service in these regiments.

As evidence of active war preparations is the fact that Quarter-Master General Meigs advertises for baggage wagons.

Washington, June 22.
[See's dispatch.]—A messenger from Falls Church says that additional regiments of 20,000 rebel troops at Fairfax Court House.

A gentleman from Paris says that he saw a letter from Senator Mason dated February 20, declaring that arrangements had been made to secure the passage of the secession ordinance in Virginia, and Washington would be held at an early day. Mason was then sitting in the Senate.

From letters received in the War Department to-day, there is reason to believe the rebels intended to attack Washington this morning, but for reasons the plot failed to come to a head.

The captain of a steamer from below says that there are further indications of the erections of rebel batteries at Lathin Point.

Lows, the balloonist, is making an ascension from Arlington this m. to view the position of the rebels.

The 29th (New York) regiment has arrived.

New York, June 22.
A report from Washington says that the Navy will be doubled in size as soon as possible. Secretary Welles will recommend heavy appropriations for building war vessels. The President will call for at least 300,000 men in the aggregate and money to correspond. Congress will at an early day suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* whenever there is an organized rebellion, and in the judgment of the President it should be suspended, the suspension of course being temporary. Bids for the Indiana State loan reached \$1,408,000, at the rate of \$0.12-28 9-10. The Loan Commissioners decided not to accept offers under \$5, and take till Friday next to decide whether to accept under \$0.

A gentleman who recently returned from Richmond, informs us that when he left, there were only about 5,000 rebel troops encamped there; troops were arriving and going through to Manassas and Harper's Ferry, at the rate of 1,500 or 2,000, daily. Jeff. Davis boards at the Spotswood House at Richmond, and the State departments and apartments are in the hotel. Not more than one third of the tobacco crop has been planted this year; there is no market for it, ground being more valuable for wheat and corn, these crops look fresh. It is extremely difficult for strangers to get away from Richmond.

Chicago, June 22.
[Times dispatch.]—At Cairo it is authoritatively stated that 400 Missouri secessionists left Point Pleasant, 80 miles below here, for Memphis. It is also reported that Missourians are crossing the Arkansas river in large numbers for Yellville, county seat Marion county.

Secessionist Burnett has been elected over Trimble, the Unionist, by about 400 majority.

The Tribune has intelligence that Capt. Prince, with 400 regulars, moved from Kansas City to Liberty, Mo., on Wednesday, to disperse a camp of 500 rebels, under Brig. Gen. Jesse Morin. On Thursday, the rebels hearing of the approach of Capt. Prince, broke up and scattered in every direction. Capt. Prince took possession of the town, captured several secessionists, including Gen. Morin. All took the oath of allegiance except Morin, who remains a prisoner.

Chicago, June 22.
Sturgis Rifles left this evening for Cincinnati.

Schumacher's cavalry are here.

Barker's dragoons at Cairo are under orders to proceed to Grafton, Virginia.

The Times' Cairo correspondent says Granville Bryant, a citizen of that place, returned from the South on Monday. He says the bank of the river seems lined with cannon at Memphis. In a few days a heavy battery, twenty guns will be mounted, commanding for several miles approach to the city by river. There are not many troops in the city of Memphis, main force being four miles back. The heaviest battery in the South is at Randolph, Tennessee. It will be utterly impossible for any force, however large to pass within range. Number of men commencing, is variously estimated at 1,500. Six thousand at Union City.

The Tribune has intelligence that Col. Curtis second Iowa regiment, hearing that the Secessionists at Savannah, Missouri, thirty miles north of St. Joseph, had driven out and imprisoned all Union men in town, went there Monday with four hundred troops, and after a slight skirmishing, in which two rebels were killed, put things to rights, disarming Secessionists and giving muskets to Union men.

There is trouble among the men—the Tennessee troops wishing a rally at Memphis, while the Mississippi troops express a desire to march upon Columbus, fortify the town and provoke Gen. Prentiss into hostilities.

The guns at Union City are of small calibre, except six 32 pounders, a few howitzers and two 62 pound cannon,

while all the approaches to Columbus are of such a nature as to render a battery of such character as they would make by no means formidable.

The works on the fortifications of Cairo are progressing slowly. Everything has as permanent a look as if it was the purpose of government to render it a place for a military post hereafter.

Louisville, June 22.
On and after Monday next, freight over the Nashville road will be refused, unless permitted by the Surveyor of the port.

The Journal says 5,000 guns were stopped yesterday at Jeffersonville, until satisfactory assurances are received that they are for Union men.

The morning papers contain letters from Buckner to Magoffin, giving the particulars of an agreement made with McClellan. Kentucky authorities will protect the U. S. property in the State; enforce the law of the U. S., according to the interpretations of U. S. Courts, and enforce all obligations of neutrality against the Southern States. McClellan agrees to protect the territory of Kentucky when the Southern army occupies it.

In such a case, he will call on the Kentucky authorities to remove the Southern troops; and should Kentucky fail to do this, he claims the same right of occupation as given to the Southern forces. She will call the aid of Government troops, if unsuccessful, in removing them, and Gen. McClellan agrees to withdraw if the Administration adopts a different policy. Kentucky is to have timely notice, and if she changes, the same notice is to be given to this agreement to Gen. McClellan. Ex-Gov. Harris gave assurances that the territory of Kentucky would be respected until occupied by Federal troops, and gave preliminary orders to Tennessee troops to this effect.

Owing to the excitement at Columbus, Gen. Buckner ordered a detachment of the State Guard into the camp, therefore restraining the citizens of Kentucky from acts of lawless aggressions.

Hon. L. W. Burnett, the secessionist, is undoubtedly elected in the first district of Kentucky, by a large majority.

The Kansas correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, on the 18th, writes that the people about the rebel camp are hostile to them, and it is dangerous to leave the camp alone.

Men from the camp daily, who fear their own slaves will murder them.

The lower classes of whites are roused to such a degree that civil war is on the point of inauguration in their view.

The people are hostile in their rear and they are fearful, the latter will apply for passports hourly, which Gen. Beauregard grants, provided no horses, wagons, &c., are taken from the State.

The Charleston Courier, of the 19th, says a large sloop, name unknown, has been cruising near Dewee's inlet supposed to be sounding and reconnoitering. That portion of our coast is entirely unprotected. Depredations could be made on the property and cattle found there.

The New Orleans Delta of the 19th, says the brig Stephens ran the blockade and run into Baitaria Bay, under the guns of Fort Livingworth.

The Havana correspondent of the same paper says Mr. Weller, Minister to Mexico goes to Florida to pass through the South and see his friends, Davis, Toombs, with whom in days past, he acted in defence of Southern Rights.

Louisville, June 22.
It is generally conceded that all the Union Congressmen are elected, except the First District, says Andrew Johnson, in a late speech at Lexington, Ky., says he wrote a letter to Mr. Lawrence that he never negotiated, and never promised to negotiate with anybody at the North.

Washington, June 22.

Sen. Johnson, of Tennessee, paid a visit this morning to leading officials, and was warmly received.

It is understood that some of the Southern troops are jealous of their State dignitaries, and don't respond with much alacrity to their officers orders.

Good judges say there won't be any battle for weeks yet, and perhaps none this side of Richmond, except a skirmish or two.

Government will soon issue orders preventing the army and navy performing the service of slave catchers, that business belonging to civil officers.

It is said that Secretary Chase will recommend Congress to impose a slight income tax.

Senator Johnson has arrived here.—

He was fired upon while passing through Cumberland Gap, but is unhurt. He says the Union men of east Tennessee will, with the action of west Virginia, cut loose from the rebellious authorities, and fight for the Union.

Gen. Scott had been asked by western men to order the retreat of Cadwallader across the Potomac. The old war horse replied: "It right—all right. You will say so three months hence."

Hagerstown, June 22.

An express has arrived from Cumberland which says there is no truth in the report that the Cumberland Home Guard, stationed at New Creek Bridge were all killed and wounded. They were in all twenty-six, and all escaped. They had two small iron cannon, which they spiked and threw into the creek.

Col. Wallace is encamped near the place, and his elevated position commands the town. He has no present apprehension of an attack, and feels confident of his ability to defend his position. He has abundance of provisions and ammunition.

On Wednesday afternoon after the burning of the R. R. bridge by the rebels, the mountain miners collected to the number of from 600 to 700, armed with shot guns and hunting rifles to assist Col. Wallace to defend the position, under the apprehension of an attack by the enemy; they are ready to return at a moment's notice.

Boston, June 22.

The 5th Regiment of Maine will leave Portland for New York on Wednesday next via Fall River Line from Boston.

The frigate Santos sailed from Portsmouth yesterday. She carries 50 guns and officers and crew numbering 500.—

The Vincennes, at the Charleston navy yard, will probably sail on Tuesday.—

The Preble is ready to sail.

Not in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, June 21—11:30 a. m.
A mob attacked the banks this morning. They have completely riddled Mitchell's bank, destroying all the furniture and papers they could get hold of. The money and books are safe in the vault. Several clerks, with Mr. Mitchell himself, were inside, and one of them was taken out insensible.

The mob afterwards stoned the State Bank of Milwaukee and Martin's broker office, and have just commenced on the Juneau Bank. The damage as yet is not very large.

The Montgomery Guards, Captain O'Rourke, were called by the Mayor, but after arriving on the ground refused to act. The Zouaves are now loading with buckshot. We look for sad work.

LATER.—The military have cleared out the mob, and stationed guards at the banks and on the corner of the streets. No one is permitted to pass except by special order.

Fifty arrests have been made. The city is comparatively quiet now.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by George W. Thompson and Deborah S. Thompson, his wife, and Alexander Key and Elizabeth Key, his wife, of Saint Paul, in the county of Ramsey, and Territory (now state) of Minnesota, to William M. Corcoran, of the same place, bearing date the 12th day of December, A. D. 1890, by which deed of mortgage the said George W. Thompson and Deborah S., his wife, and Alexander Key and Elizabeth Key, his wife, did bargain, sell and convey unto the said William M. Corcoran the following real estate situated in the county of Chicago, Territory (now state) of Minnesota, and described as follows, to-wit:

The south half of the north east quarter, and the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section number seventeen, (17) and the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section number thirty-three, (33) north of township number nineteen, (19) west, containing in all one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

Which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the said county of Chicago, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1890, in Book "A" of mortgages, pages 429 and 430, to have and to hold the same, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to or in anywise appertaining, for each, pose of securing to the said William M. Corcoran the payment of the sum of two hundred dollars, with interest according to the conditions of a promissory note of even date therewith.

And thereafter, to-wit, on the said 12th day of December, A. D. 1890, the said William M. Corcoran having assigned, assigned, transferred and made over the said note and mortgage for a valuable consideration by instrument in writing, to Lewis Johnson, Edward Simms and John Tuttle, all of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, under the firm name of the Washington City Savings Bank, which assignment was on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1890, at 6 o'clock P. M., recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said county of Chicago, in Book "A" of mortgages, on page 297; and the said Washington City Savings Bank being now the lawful holder and assignee of the said note and mortgage, and there being now claimed to be due thereon the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and the same being unpaid and every part thereof, and owing, and having been insisted to collect the amount secured by said mortgage, together with another default secured by another and different mortgage, and judgment having been entered in the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for Ramsey county, State of Minnesota, in favor of the said Washington City Savings Bank, and against the said Key and Thompson, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1891, upon which judgment execution was issued to the sheriff of the said county of Ramsey, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1890, which said execution was returned by the said sheriff on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1890, who by said sheriff, and whereas, the said mortgage, and the said note, and the said assignment for the sale of said real estate in case of default in payment of the amount secured thereby, therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgage premises herebefore described will be sold to the highest bidder therefor, for cash, at public auction, at the front door of the sheriff's office, in the town of Taylor Falls, in said county of Chicago, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1891, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, to satisfy the amount due thereon, and the costs and disbursements of sale.

WASHINGTON CITY SAVINGS BANK, Assignee of Mortgage.

Wm. Sprague Hall, Attorney for Assignee, Saint Paul, May 4, 1891. 12-14

Notice

To Wm. Sprague Hall, Attorney for Washington City Savings Bank, and all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS, an advertisement for foreclosure of a certain mortgage deed, executed by George W. Thompson and Deborah S. Thompson, his wife, and Alexander Key and Elizabeth Key, his wife, of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, to Wm. Corcoran, of the same place, for the south half of the north east quarter, and the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section number seventeen, (17) in township number thirty-three, (33) north of range number nineteen, (19) west, has been published by the Taylor Falls Register; and said premises are to be offered at public sale on the sixth day of July, 1891, in pursuance of such advertisement; and whereas, a full satisfaction of the said mortgage deed has been duly executed and delivered by the said Wm. M. Corcoran, which said satisfaction is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Chicago county, in Book "B" of mortgages page 415.

Now, therefore, please take notice, that the undersigned, claiming by virtue of a warranty deed executed by the said George W. Thompson, Deborah S. Thompson, Alexander Key and Elizabeth Key, will contest the sale of the above described premises, and in case the said premises shall be offered according to advertisement, he shall proceed to have the said sale set aside as fraudulent, and to hold the said Washington City Savings Bank and any and all the other parties above named liable for all the damages accruing to him in consequence of said proceedings in foreclosure instituted as above set forth.

ANDREW J. ADAMS, By STANFORD & FITZGER, his Attorneys, Taylor Falls, June 17, 1891. 18-31

New Advertisements.

There always considered advertising liberally and long, to be the great medium of success in business and, pretends to wealth. They make it an indispensable necessity, to advertise in the fullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost.—STEPHEN CHALD.

JOHNS & CROSLY, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING

The cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

IT is Fire and Water Proof. It can be applied to new and old roofs of all kinds, and is a perfect waterproofing material. The cost is only about One-Third that of Tin. A. D. IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, For preserving and repairing Tin and other Metal Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of metals, and will not crack in cold or run in warm weather.

These materials are put up ready for use, and for shipping to all parts of the country, with full printed directions for application. Full descriptive circulars will be furnished on application by mail or in person at our Principal Office and Warehouse, 78, WILLIAM STREET, (Corner of Liberty Street), NEW YORK.

Johns & Crosley, AGENTS WANTED!—TRUSTEES!—

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE subscriber will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the copy of a simple recipe by which he was cured of that dire disease, Consumption.

Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any lung affection, he sincerely hopes will try this recipe, well satisfied if they do so they will be more than satisfied with the result. Thankful for his own complete restoration, he is anxious to place in the hands of those who suffer from the same, these simple and effective means of cure. Those wishing the recipe with full directions, &c., will please call on or address

Rev. Wm. S. ALLEN, No. 66, John Street, New York.

SAWYER HOUSE, SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.

E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR, FRANK J. TUTTLE, CLERK.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated and re-furnished throughout; is desirably located being just opposite the business portion of the city, and commanding a fine view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest of the market affords; and no attention will be wanting to render the hands of those who are here, comfortable and pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will always be in waiting to convey guests and from the House FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of summer resort, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions unrivaled by any other point in the country. Immense Lakes abound, within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of fish, and the prairies and surrounding forests abound with game of all kinds, suitable for pleasure seekers and tourists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all of the Mississippi steamers. Conches or boats run regularly between the city and St. Paul and all the adjacent towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from the shore to the shore, three miles in width. Fine sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure parties, can be secured at all times at this House.

Prices as low as any other First Class Hotel. June 13, 1891.

Millinery Trimmings

FANCY GOODS.

MISS SUSAN WILSON, No. 5, egers' Block, Third Street, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Just received a new supply of the above, embracing the latest, most fashionable and best quality, all of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash.

Dealers from the country supplied with Dress Goods and Trimmings at reduced prices. Close out the stock on hand.

St. Paul, May 29, 1891. 14-1

Chicago House, TAYLOR FALLS - MINNESOTA.

M. J. WEBB, Proprietor, (Corner of Bench and First Streets)

THIS hotel is well fitted up and affords the best of accommodations. The tables are at all times furnished with the best of the market affords and no pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Meals prepared on the shortest notice.

A good stable is also attached to the house, with careful and attentive ostlers so that guests as well as man will receive good care.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23, 1890. n-17

Lands and Town Lots FOR SALE.

TOWNS lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the vicinity constantly on hand for sale. Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City and in Pine county, for sale cheap. Inquire of

N. G. D. TAYLOR, No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Minn. n-127

Mosher & Humphrey's Column.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS, AND NEW PRICES!

Mosher & Humphrey, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, DRUGS & MEDICINES, PAINTS AND OILS, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Offer to the Citizens of

Taylor Falls & Vicinity

A RARE CHANCE.

And being anxious to prove the above statement to all, embrace this opportunity to inform the public generally, that we have now open, at the store formerly occupied by Dr. L. B. Smith as a Drug Store, on the corner of

Government and First Streets,

A NEW AND Complete Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS.

TO those to whom we now appear for the first time, we wish to say that our assortment is

UNLIMITED AND COMPLETE, embracing all of the most

DESIRABLE VARIETIES

Of Style and Pattern

to be found in market.

Adopting the system of

LOW PRICES, LARGE SALES

—AND—

READY PAY.

we feel assured will prove beneficial, alike to our customers and ourselves; and as we have come to Taylor Falls with the intention

of making it our permanent home, we shall endeavor to conduct our business in such a manner as to insure a share of public patronage. We would

invite all to call on us and examine our stock, believing that we can demonstrate the fact that the

Low Price and Ready Pay System

is the only correct way of doing business.

No Charge for Showing Goods.

All Kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Taylor Falls, May 17, 1890. 13-1

DEATH TO SECESSION.

Michael Genter, DEALER IN STOVES, TINWARE, &c., &c., &c., TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINN. OTA.

HAVING lately received a supply of improved Cook Stoves, I am now offering them at remarkably low prices for cash. All who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine my stoves before going elsewhere, as I can confidently sell them as cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the country.

Jobbing attended to with promptness and dispatch, at prices to suit the times. Particular attention paid to the roofing and gutting.

Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10 cents for old copper. Taylor Falls, May 29, 1891.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, made and executed on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1877, and bearing date on that day, between Matias Smith and John Smith, and Martha Smith, wife of said John Smith, all of the county of Chicago, (then Territory now State) of Minnesota, as mortgagors, and Belinda R. Bonesteel, of the city of Fond du Lac, State of Wisconsin, as mortgagee.

Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note bearing even date with said mortgage, and signed by said John Smith and Martha Smith, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the said Chicago County, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1877, at 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, in Book "B" of mortgages, pages 22 and 23. There is now claimed to be due and is due upon said note and mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred eighty seven and 63/100 (\$187.63) dollars; and no suit or proceedings at law for the collection of the same, or any part thereof, having been had or instituted. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and in pursuance of the statutes in such cases made and provided, the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit:

All of that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Chicago, Territory (now State) of Minnesota, described as follows: The south east quarter of the north west quarter, and the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-six, (26) township thirty-four, (34) north of range twenty, (20) west, containing eighty acres of land, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any way appertaining, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the office of the Register of Deeds, in Taylor Falls, in said county of Chicago, by the Sheriff of said county, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

BELINDA R. BONESTEEL, Mortgagee.

Wm. M. McCune, Attorney for Mortgagee, Dated May 24, 1891. 15-71

S A W M I L L

—AND— WATER POWER, FOR SALE.

THE St. Croix Manufacturing and Improvement Company offer their Saw Mill and Water Power for sale. It is situated at the

FALLS OF ST. CROIX, POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

The head of navigation, and is nearer to the great pineries of the St. Croix river and its tributaries, than any other mill property.—The Mill is in

Good Running Order, CONTAINING

One Muley, Four Sash

—AND— One Circular Saw.

—ALSO— Lathe and Shingle Machines.

Capable of turning out from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet of lumber per day. Piers and Booms are all in good order.

Water power will be leased or sold at reasonable prices, to run mills for the manufacture of

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS, SPOKES & WAGONS.

In short, all articles fabricated from wood.—The materials for such manufactures abound in and around the Falls.

—ALSO— A GRIST MILL

Complete, with two run of stone, capable of being increased to four—in fine order and turned by the water from springs which have never failed.

—ALSO— A great number of

TOWN LOTS, With or without houses,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

All persons desiring to locate in the Northwest, would do well to give this place an examination before concluding finally to settle. Its position, at the head of navigation, the nearest point on the navigable waters of the Mississippi to Lake Superior, and its interest in manufacturing facilities, desire it to be, at no distant day, a most important point, as to wealth and population.

Any further information will be given by addressing

R. C. MURPHY, President, St. Croix Falls, Wis., Feb. 23, 1891. n-14

Sunrise House.

SUNRISE CITY - - - MINNESOTA, N. F. Taylor Proprietor.

THIS above house is comfortably furnished and no pains will be spared to make the stay of travelers pleasant in every particular. There is a good stable attached to the premises, with careful ostlers always in attendance.

n-41-6 m

ATH and Lumber given in exchange for Flour, wheat, oats and pork.

W. H. C. FOLSOM

